Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Shlach

מְשִׂיחוֹת שַׁבֶּת־בֶּּרְשֵׁת שְׁלַח, מְבָרְכִים ס־הַחֹדֶשׁ הַּמוּז ה'תנש"א From the talks of Shabbos Parshas Shelach, Blessing the Month of Tammuz, 1991

Introduction

This discourse, delivered by the Lubavitcher Rebbe (Rabbi Menachem Mendel Schneerson) on Shabbat Parshat Shelach, explores the mystical and practical lessons of the mission of the spies and its deeper relevance to every Jew's divine service. The Rebbe lived in Brooklyn, New York, and led the Chabad-Lubavitch movement from 1950 until his passing in 1994. He was a direct spiritual heir to the Baal Shem Tov's teachings, with a powerful focus on global Jewish awakening, messianic consciousness, and uniting the revealed and inner dimensions of Torah

The Rebbe draws from classic Torah passages, Midrash, and Kabbalistic sources to illuminate the theme of *achdus* (unity)—between Jews, within Torah, and between the individual soul and God. He presents the mission of the spies not merely as a failed reconnaissance effort, but as a paradigm for individual spiritual growth and the redemptive mission of every Jew in this world. This discourse calls for unifying action: spreading the wellsprings of Chassidus, connecting mind and heart, Torah and mitzvos, and ultimately preparing the world for the final redemption.

(8)

It has been spoken many times about the division of the Torah reading into weekly portions—that although on every Shabbos we read one parshah in the Torah, which is especially connected to that specific time, and every day of the week one learns a portion of the parshah that is connected especially to that day, nevertheless, every parshah in the Torah and every individual part of it is also connected with the entire Torah as a whole ("from Bereishis until the eyes of all Israel"), for it is, in the language of our parshah, "one Torah."

דְּבֵּר כַּמָּה־פְּעָמִים אוֹדוֹת הַחֲלָקָה דְקְרִיאַת הַתּוֹרָה לְפָּרָשִׁיּוֹת הַשָּׁבוּעִי – שֶׁאֵף שֶׁבְּכָל שַׁבָּת קוֹרִין פָּרְשָׁה אַחַת בַּתּוֹרָה הַשַּׁיָּכֶת בִּמְיָחָד לִּזְמֵן זֶה, וּבְכָל יוֹם מִימִי הַשָּׁבוּעַ לוֹמְדִים חֵלֶק מַהַפָּרָשָׁה הַשַׁיֶּךְ בִּמְיָחָד לִיוֹם זֶה, מִכָּל־מָקוֹם, כָּל פָּרְשָׁה בַּתּוֹרָה וְכָל חֵלֶק פְּרָטִי שֶׁבָּה קשׁוּר גַּם עִם כָּל הַתּוֹרָה כַּלָּה (מִבְּרֵאשִׁית" עַד לְעֵינֵי כָּל יִשְׂרָאֵל"), שֶׁהִיא (בִּלְשׁוֹן הַכָּתוּב בְּפָרָשָׁתַנוּ) תּוֹרָה אַחָת

Like a single parshah, in which every part is connected to the whole portion—as is emphasized in the reading of Shabbos (which sums up all the days of the week), where the entire parshah is read from its beginning to its end (in public, with blessings before and after).

ּכְמוֹ בְּפָרְשָׁה אַחַת, שֶׁכָּל חֵלֶק שֶׁבָּה קְשׁוּר עִם הַפְּרָשָׁה כְּלָה, כַּמָּדְגֶשׁ בְּהַקְרִיאָה דִיוֹם הַשַּבָּת (הַפֵּף־הַכּל דְּכָל יְמֵי הַשָּׁבוּעַ) שֶׁקּוֹרִין כָּל הַפָּרְשָׁה כַּלָּה מִתְּחִלְּתָה עַד (סוֹפָה (בְּצִבּוּר, וּבְבָרָכוֹת לְפָנֶיהָ וּלְאַחֲרֶיהָ.

This concept is emphasized especially in this week's parshah—Parshas Shelach:

ַןעָנָיָן זֶה מַדְגָּשׁ בִּמְיָחָד בְּפָרָשַׁת שָׁבוּעַ זֶה — פָּרָשַׁת-יִשְׁלַח:

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Parshas Shelach deals primarily with one topic: the story of the spies, beginning with their sending (from the start of the parshah until Sheini), their journey and return, their report to Moshe and Aharon and the entire congregation, and the chain of events that followed—including the punishment, etc. (from Sheini to close to Chamishi).	פָּרָשַׁת שְׁלַח עוֹסֶקֶת (בְּרַבָּה) בְּעִנְיָן אֶחָד פָּרָשַׁת- הַמְּרַגְלִים, הָחֵל מִשְׁלוּחַ הַמְּרַגְלִים (מֵהַתְּחָלַת הַפְּרָשָׁה עַד שֵׁנִי), הַלִּיכָתָם וּבִיאָתָם, דְּבְרֵי תְשׁוּבְתָם לְמֹשֶׁה וְאַהַרֹן וְכָל עַדַת בְּנֵי־יִשְּׂרָאֵל, וְכָל הִשְׁתַּלְשְׁלוּת הַמְּאֹרָעוֹת בְּהָמְשַׁךְ לָזֶה, עַד לְהָענֶשׁ וְכוּ' (מִשֵׁנִי עַד (קָרוֹב לַחֲמִישִׁי
Following this is the section of the libations, "When you will come into your dwellings you shall offer a fire-offering to Hashem and wine for the libation"—that even though they sinned and were decreed not to enter the land, nevertheless, the promise remained that they would indeed enter the land (from the end of Revi'i until Shishi).	וּבָהֶמְשֵׁךְּ לָזֶה גַּם פָּרָשֶׁת נְסָכִים, כִּי תָבֹאוּ אֶל אָרֶץ מוֹשְׁבֹתֵיכֶם גּוֹ' וַעֲשִׂיתָם אִשֶּׁה לַה' גּוֹ' וְיַיִן לַנָּסֶךְּ וְגוֹ''', שָׁאַף שֶׁחָטָאוּ וְנִגְזְרָה גְזֵרָה עֲלֵיהָם, מִכָּל־מָקוֹם, בְּשֶׁר לָהֶם שִׁיכַּנְסוּ לָאָרֶץ
It is a single long narrative, spread across many verses and sections of the parshah, such that to understand the full picture one cannot suffice with studying only one part—but must continue through the rest of the parshah until the conclusion of the matter. This underscores that (many) sections of the parshah are really one unified parshah.	ספּוּר אָחָד אָרֹךּ שֶׁמִּשְׂתָּרֵעַ עַל רְבּוּי פְּסוּקִים בְּרֹב – חֶלְקֵי הַפָּרָשָׁה, אֲשֶׁר, כְּדֵי לֵידַע הָעַנְיָן וְהַסִּיפּוּר כָּלוֹ, לֹא מַסְפִיק לִלְמֹד חֵלֶק אֶחָד בַּפָּרָשָׁה, אֶלָּא צְרִיכִים לִלְמֹד הַהֶּמְשַׁךְּ בִּשְׁאָר חָלְקֵי הַפָּרָשָׁה עַד לְסִיּוּם הָעִנְיָן כַּלוֹ, שֶׁבָּזֶה מִדְגָּשׁ שֶׁ(רב) חֶלְקֵי הַפָּרָשָׁה הֵם (עַנְיָן אֶחָד בּ) פָּרָשָׁה אַחַת.
And even more importantly—the parshah ends with the mitzvah of Tzitzis, which, although a single mitzvah among the 613 commandments, is nevertheless "equal to all the mitzvos," as it says, "And you shall see it and remember all the mitzvos of Hashem."	ְעוֹד וְעָקָרי – שֶׁסִיוּמָה וְחוֹתָמָה שֶׁל פֶּרְשַׁת שְׁלַח (הַכּּל הוֹלֵךְ אַחַר הַחְתּוּם"י) בְּפָּרָשַׁת צִיצִית, שֶׁעִם הֵּיוֹתָה מִצְוָה פְּרָטִית (אַחַת: מִתַּרְיַ"ג מִצְווֹת הַתּוֹרָה), הֲרֵי־הִיא שְׁקוּלָה כנגד כל המצוות", שנאמר וּרְאִיתָם אתוֹ 'וּזְכַרְתָּם אֶת כָּל מִצְוֹת ה
The word "Tzitzis" equals 600 in gematria, plus 8 strings and 5 knots—making 613.	שֶׁמִנְיַן גִימַטְרָיָא שֶׁל צִיצִית שֵׁשׁ מֵאוֹת, וּשְׁמוֹנָה חוּטִים וַחָמִשָּׁה קִשָּׁרִים הָרֵי תַּרְיַ"ג"י
Its example in Torah is that each matter and parshah is connected and related to all topics and parshiyos in the Torah—for the Torah in its entirety is one Torah.	וְדָגְמָתוֹ בַּתּוֹרָה, שֶׁכָּל עִנְיָן וּפָרָשָׁה בַּתּוֹרָה קָשׁוּר וְשֵׁיֶּה לְכָל הָעִנְיָנִים וְהַפָּרָשִׁיּוֹת שֶׁבַּתּוֹרָה, כִּיוָן שֶׁהַתּוֹרָה כְּלָה היא תּוֹרָה אַחַת!".
We need to understand: (1) Since every matter of Torah is completely precise, it stands to reason that the emphasis of unity in Torah in Parshas Shelach is specifically related to the theme of the parshah—the story of the spies. (2) What is the connection	וְצָרִיהְּ לְהָבִין: (א) כִּיוָן שֶׁכָּל עִנְיְנֵי הַתּוֹרָה הֶם בְּתַכְלִית הַדִּיּוּק, מִסְתַּבֵּר לוֹמֵר, שֶׁהַדְגָשֶׁת עִנְיַן הָאַחְדוּת בַּתּוֹרָה בְּפָרָשַׁת שָׁלַח דַּוְקָא קְשׁוּרָה עִם תּכֶן (רֹב) הַפָּרָשָׁה -

Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Shlach

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and relevance to the time in which Parshas Shelach is read—at	עָנָיַן הַמְּרַגְלִים, (ב) הַקָּשֶׁר וְהַשַּיָּכוּת לְהַזְמַן שֶׁבּוֹ קוֹרִין י י הַמְּרַגְלִים, (ב) הַקָּשֶׁר וְהַשַּיָּכוּת לְהַזְמַן שֶׁבּוֹ קוֹרִין
the end of the month of Sivan (as will be explained below).	בַּתּוֹרָה פָּרָשַׁת שְׁלַח, בְּסִיוּמוֹ שֶׁל חֹדֶשׁ סִיוָן, כְּדִּלְקַמְּן
(ב)	
We must first explain the nature of the subject of the sending of the spies—both in the weekly parshah, and in the haftarah, which is the conclusion and seal of the Torah reading as a whole.	וְיֵשׁ לְבָאֵר תְּחָלֶּה תְּכֶּן הָעִנְיָן דְּשָׁלֹּוּחַ הַמְּרַגְלִים – הֵן בְּפָּרָשַׁת הַשָּׁבוּעַ, וְהֵן בַּהַפְּטוֹרָה שָׁהִיא סִיּוּם וְחוֹתֵם ,קָרִיאַת הַפָּרָשָׁה כְּלָּה
Although the haftarah shares the same theme as the parshah—narrating the sending of spies by Yehoshua—it contains several differences from what is described in the parshah regarding the spies sent by Moshe (as explained by the commentaries). Among them:	אֲשֶׁר, עִם הֵיּוֹתָה מַעִנְיַן הַפֶּרָשָׁה", שֶׁמְסְפָּר בָּה אוֹדוֹת שְׁלּוּחַ הַמְרַגְלִים עַל־יְדֵי יְהוֹשָׁעַי, יֵשׁ בָּה כַּמָּה שִׁנּוּיִים לְגַבֵּי הַמְסְפָּר בַּפָּרָשָׁה אודוֹת שִׁלוּחַ הַמְּרַגְלִים עַל־יְדֵי משֶׁה (כַּמְבֹאָר בַּמְפָּרְשִׁים'), וּמֵהֶם:
a) Concerning Moshe's spies it says, "Send for yourself" (במדבר), and Rashi (according to the plain meaning) explains: "According to your own understanding—I am not commanding you. If you wish, send."	א) בַּמְרַגְלִים דְּמֹשֶׁה נֶאֲמַר שְׁלַח לְדּ, וּמְפָּרֵשׁ רַשִּׁ"י (פְשׁוּטוֹ שֶׁל מִקְרָא) לְדַעְתָּדְ אֲנִי אֵינִי מְצַוָּה לְדָּ, אִם תִּרְצָה שְׁלַח,
Not so with the spies of Yehoshua—he certainly did not act on his own initiative, but rather it is understood plainly (to the point that the verse need not even say so explicitly) that Hashem Himself commanded him to do so.	מַה־שָׁאֵין־כֵּן בַּמְרַגְלִים דִּיהוֹשָׁעַ בְּוַדַּאי לֹא עָשָׂה יְהוֹשָׁעַ מִדַּעְתוֹ רַק שֶׁהַשֵּׁם־יִתְבָּרֵךְ צִוָּהוּ עַל־כָּךְ" כַמּוּבָן בְּפַשְׁטוּת (וְעַד שָׁאֵין צֹרֶךְ לְפָרֵשׁ בִּקְרָא
For after the failure that resulted from Moshe sending spies on his own initiative (without a command from the Holy One Blessed Be He), Yehoshua would never have sent spies from his own initiative. One is therefore compelled to say that Hashem explicitly commanded him to do so.	שָׁלְאַחֲרֵי הַקְלְקוּל שֶׁהָיָה כְּתוֹצָאָה מִשְׁלוּחַ הַמְרַגְלִים מִדְּעְתּוֹ שֶׁל מֹשֶׁה (לְלֹא צִוּוּי הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא), לֹא הָיָה יְהוֹשָׁעַ שׁוֹלֵחַ מְרַגְלִים מִדַּעְתּוֹ, "וְעַל־כָּרְחָדְ־צָרִידְּ־לוֹמֵר שֶׁהַשֵּׁם־יִתְבָּרַדְּ צְוּהוּ עַל־כָּדְ
b) By Moshe it is written, "Send for yourself men" אֲנָשִׁים הַיְקָאְ —not "spies"), "and let them spy out (וְיָחֻרוּ) the land of Canaan"—not "search" or "spy" (as in וְיָרַגְּלוּ).	ב) בָּמֹשֶׁה כְּתִיב שְׁלַח לְךְּ אֲנָשִׁים (אֲנָשִׁים" דַּיְקָא, וְלֹא מְרַגְלִים') וְיָחֵרוּ אֶת אֶרֶץ כְּנַעַן (וְלֹא וְיַחְפְּרוּ (וִירַגְלוּ) ("אֶת הָאֶרֶץ,
But in Yehoshua it says explicitly "men, spies," "to search the land" (לַחְפֹּר), "they came to search all the land" (ייהושע ב', א'–ב').	וּבִיהוֹשֶׁעַ כְּתִיב אֲנָשִׁים מְרַגְּלִים, לַחְפֹּר אֶת הָאָרֶץ, לַחְפֹּר אֶת כָּל הָאָרֶץ בָּאוּ
c) Concerning Moshe's spies it says: "Send one man, one man from the tribe of his fathers"—twelve men, "one man from each tribe" (במדבר י"ג, ב-ג).	ג) בַּמְרַגְלִים דְּמֹשֶׁה נָאֱמַר אִישׁ אָחָד אִישׁ אָחָד לְמַטָּה אֲבֹתָיו תִּשְׁלָחוּ, י"ב אַנְשִׁים (שְׁנֵים עָשֶׂר אֲנָשִׁים אִישׁ (אָחָד לַשֵּׁבֶט

Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Shlach

מְשִׂיחוֹת שַׁבָּת־פֶּרְשַׁת שְׁלַח, מְבָּרְכִים ס־הַחֹדֶשׁ תַּמוּז ה'תנש"א From the talks of Shabbos Parshas Shelach, Blessing the Month of Tammuz, 1991

Whereas by Yehoshua it says: "Yehoshua sent two men" (אַ ב',').	וְאָלּוּ בַּמְּרַגְלִים דִּיהוֹשָׁעַ נָאֱמֵר וַיִּשְׁלַח יְהוֹשֵׁעַ גוֹ' שְׁנַיִם אֲנָשִׁים
d) The spies sent by Moshe were the leaders of Israel: "Each one a leader among them they were the heads of the children of Israel and these are their names"	ד) הַמְרַגְּלִים דְּמֹשֶׁה הֵם נְשִׂיאֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל, כּּל נָשִׂיא בָהֶם רָאשֵׁי בְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל הַמָּה וְאֵלֶּה שְׁמוֹתָם גוֹ
But regarding the spies of Yehoshua, it simply says: "two men"—	ןאָלוּ בַּמְרַגְּלִים דִּיהוֹשֻׁעַ נָאֱמֵר שְׁנַיִם אֲנָשִׁים סְתָם,
It is not specified in the verse who the two men were (their names and all the more so their virtues).	לֹא נִתְפָּרֵשׁ בַּכָּתוּב מִי הָיוּ שְׁנֵי הָאֲנָשִׁים (שְׁמוֹתֵיהֶם (וְעַל־אַחַת־כַּמָּה־ וְכַמָּה מַעֲלוֹת שֶׁלָּהֶם.
5) The sending of the spies by Moshe was in a manner of publicity — both in relation to the Children of Israel, who all knew about the sending of the spies, and when they returned from their mission it is stated, "And they brought back word to him and to the entire assembly" (Numbers 13:26),	ה) שָׁלּוּחַ הַמְּרַגְלִים דְּמֹשֶׁה הָיָה בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁל פִּרְסוּם – הֵן בְּיַחַס לְבָנִי־יִשְׂרָאֵל, שָׁיָדְעוּ כָּלָם עַל־דְּבַר שָׁלוּחַ הַמְּרַגְלִים, וּלְשֶׁחָזְרוּ מִשְׁלִיחוּתָם נָאֱמֵר וַיָּשִׁיבוּ אוֹתָם הַבְּרַר וְאֶת כָּל הָעֵדָה,
and also in relation to the inhabitants of the land — for the spies did not try to conceal themselves (so they wouldn't be noticed and suspected), such as by having each one go alone to scout a specific part of the land. Rather, they all went together in a manner obvious to all,	ְוָהֵן בְּיַחֵס לְיוֹשָׁבֵי הָאָרֶץ, שֶׁהָרֵי הַמְּרַגְלִים לֹא הִשְׁתַּדְלוּ לְהַטְמִין אֶת עַצְמָם (כְּדֵי שֶׁשָׁלֹא יַרְגִישׁוּ בְּנוֹרְחוּתָם וְיַחְשָׁדוּ בָּהֶם) עַל־יְדֵי־ זָה שֶׁכָּל אֶחָד מֵהֶם יֵלֵךְ לְבַדּוֹ לְרַגַל חֵלֶק מְסָיָם בָּאָרֶץ, אֶלָא הָלְכוּ כַּלָּם בְּיַחַד בְּאֹפֶּן הָהַבוֹלֵט לַכּל
until there was a need for Hashem to perform a miracle that they would not take notice of them: "Wherever we passed we found them burying their dead to distract them with their mourning and they paid no attention to these [spies]" (Rashi on Numbers 13:22).	ְעַד שֶׁהָיָה צֹרֶךְ שֶׁהַקּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא יַעֲשֶׂה נֵס שָׁלֹא יָשִׂימוּ לֵב אֲלֵיהֶם, בְּכָל מָקוֹם שֶׁעָבַרְנוּ מְצָאנוּם קוֹבְרֵי מַתִּים כְּדֵי לְטַרְדָם בְּאָבְלָםוְלֹא יִתְנוּ לֵב לָאֵלוּ;
This was not the case with the spies of Yehoshua — the verse clearly says "spies in secret" (Joshua 2:1) — both regarding the Children of Israel, for he sent them in secret since he didn't want all of Israel to know,	מַה־שֶׁאֵין־בֵּן בַּמְרַגְלִים דִיהוֹשָׁעַ מְפֹּרָשׁ בִּקְרָא מְרַגְלִים חֶרָשׁ" – הֵן בְּיַחֵס לִבְנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל, שֶׁבַּסֵּתֶר שְׁלָחָם כִּי לֹא "רָצָה שֶׁיֵּדְעוּ כָּל יִשְׂרָאֵל,
and therefore, when they returned from their mission, it is written: "They came to Yehoshua and they told him" (Joshua 2:23) — and not to all the Children of Israel.	ְוְלֶכֵן כְּשֶׁחָזְרוּ מִשְׁלִיחוּתָם כְּתִיב וַיָּבֹאוּ אֶל יְהוֹשֶׁעַ גּוֹ' וַיְסַפְּרוּ לוֹ גוֹ' 33 וַיֹּאמְרוּ אֶל יְהוֹשֶׁעַ" (וְלֹא לכל (בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵלֹאָ?),

Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Shlach

מְשִׂיחוֹת שַׁבָּת־פֶּרְשֵׁת שְׁלַח, מְבָּרְכִים ס־הַחֹדֶשׁ תַּמוּז ה'תנש"א From the talks of Shabbos Parshas Shelach, Blessing the Month of Tammuz, 1991

Also regarding the inhabitants of the land — he told them: "Make yourselves as deaf-mutes so they will not hide their words from you." Another explanation: "הרש" (potter) — carry clay pots so that you appear like potters (Rashi on Joshua 2:1).	וְהֵן בְּיַחֵס לְיוֹשְׁבֵי הָאָרֶץ, שֶׁאָמַר לָהֶם צֲשׂוּ עַצְמְכֶם כְּחַרְשִׁים כְּדֵי שָׁלֹא יַסְתִּירוּ דִּבְרֵיהֶם מִפְּנֵיכֶם, דָּבָר־אַחֵר חָרָשׁ חֶרֶס, הַטְעִינוּ עַצְמְכֶם קְדֵרוֹת כְּדֵי שֶׁתִּהְיוּ נִרְאִין בְּקַדָּרִין "35,
And even during the time of their mission, they had to hide so they would not be seen by the inhabitants of the land, as it is written: "And the woman took the two men and hid them and she said to them: Go to the mountain lest the pursuers meet you, and hide yourselves there" (Joshua 2:4–16).	ַוְעַד שֶׁבְּמָשֶׁךְ זְמַן שָׁלִיחוּתָם הַצְּרְכוּ לְהָתְחַבָּא שָׁלֹא יִרְאוּם יוֹשְׁבֵי הָאָרֶץ, כְּמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב וַתִּקַח הָאִשָּׁה אֶת שְׁנֵי הָאֲנָשִׁים וַתִּצְפְּנוֹ וַתֹּאמֶר לָהֶם הָהָרָה לֵכוּ פָּן יִפְּגְעוּ ""בָכֶם הָרֹדְפִים וְנַחְבֵּתָם שָׁמָּה גּוֹ
6) The spies of Moshe went through the borders (of the entire land) — its length and width — four hundred parsah by four hundred parsah (over the span of forty days).	ו) הַמְּרַגְלִים דְּמֹשֶׁה הָלְכוּ בִּגְבוּלֶיהָ (שֶׁל כָּל הָאָרֶץ) בָּאֹרֶך וּבָרֹחַב"37, אַרְבַּע מֵאוֹת פַּרְסָה עַל אַרְבַּע מֵאוֹת ("פַּרְסָה"38 (בְּמָשֶׁךּ אַרְבָּעִים יום,
Whereas the spies of Yehoshua, though they were commanded, "Go see the land and Yericho" (Joshua 2:1) — not only Yericho but also the land — still, not only did they enter Yericho alone and not the rest of the land, but even Yericho itself they did not manage to explore,	וְאִלּוּ הַמְּרַגְלִּים דִיהוֹשָׁעַ, אַף שֶׁנִּצְטַוּוּ לְכוּ רָאוּ אֶת הָאָרֶץ וְאֶת יְרִיחוֹ"18 (לֹא רַק יְרִיחוֹ בִּלְבַד, אֶלָּא גַּם הָאָרֶץ), מִכָּל־מָקוֹם, לֹא זו בִּלְבַד שֶׁנִּכְנְסוּ לִירִיחוֹ בִּלְבַד, וְלֹא לִשְׁאָר חָלְקֵי הָאָרֶץ, אֶלָּא עוֹד זאת,
for on that same night that they reached the house of Rachav, she lowered them through the window of her house that was in the city wall to the outside of the city, and they went and came to the mountain and stayed there three days until the pursuers returned — and immediately they returned to Yehoshua, and thus their mission was completed.	שֶׁאֲפָלוּ אֶת יְרִיחוֹ עַצְמָה לֹא הָסְפִיקוּ לָתוּר, כֵּיוָן שָׁבְּאוֹתוֹ לִיְלָה שֶׁהָגִיעוּ לְבִיתָה שֶׁל רָחָב, הוֹרִידָתַם רָחָב בְּעַד חַלוֹן בֵּיתָה שֶׁבְּקִיר הַחוֹמָה אֶל מִחוּץ לָעִיר, וַיֵּלְכוּ וַיָּבֹאוּ הָהָרָה וַיִּשְׁבוּ שָׁם שְׁלֹשֶׁת יָמִים עַד שָׁבוּ הָרֹדְפִים", וּבְכָךְ נִסְתַּיְמָה שְׁלִיחוּתָם
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The core explanation of this: the missions of Moshe's spies and Yehoshua's spies were different tasks, but they combine together and complement each other, in pursuit of a single goal: the conquest and entry into the land.	וּנְקַדַת הַבֵּאוּר בָּזֶה – שֶׁפָּעֵלוֹת הַמְּרַגְּלִים דְּמֹשֶׁה וְדִיהוֹשֵׁעַ הֵן פְּעֵלוֹת שׁוֹנוֹת אֲבָל מִצְטָרְפוֹת זוֹ לָזוֹ וּמַשְׁלִימוֹת זוֹ אֶת זוֹ לְצֹרֶךְ מַטֶּרָה אַחַת, כִּבּוּשׁ וּכְנִיסָה לָאָרָץ
Preceding this is the idea that the sending of spies can serve two objectives:	וּבְהַקְדָּמָה שֶׁשִׁלּוּחַ הַמְּרַגְּלִים יָכוֹל לִהְיוֹת לְצֹרֶךְ שְׁתֵּי מַשָּרוֹת:
(a) For the purpose of conquest, as is the usual method of those going to war in a foreign land: they send men ahead to determine the paths and city entrances.	א) לְצֹרֶדְ הַכִּבּוּשׁ, כְּדֶרֶדְ כָּל הַבָּאִים לְהָלָחֵם בְּאֶרֶץ) נָכְרִיָּה, שָׁשׁוֹלְחִים לִפְנֵיהֶם אֲנָשִׁים לָדַעַת הַדְּרָכִים וּמְבוֹא הָעָרִים

Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Shlach

מְשִׂיחוֹת שַׁבָּת־פֶּרְשֵׁת שְׁלַח, מְבָּרְכִים ס־הַחֹדֶשׁ תַּמוּז ה'תנש"א From the talks of Shabbos Parshas Shelach, Blessing the Month of Tammuz, 1991

Upon their return, these scouts will go at the head of the army to direct the routes, advising which city to strike first and from which side conquest will be easiest.	וּבְשׁוּבָם יֵלְכוּ הַתָּרִים בְּרֹאשׁ הַצָּבָא לְהוֹרוֹת לִפְנֵיהֶם הַדְּרָכִים שֶׁיִּתְנוּ לָהֶם עֵצָה בְּאֵיזוֹ עִיר יִלְּחֲמוּ תְּחִלֶּה וּמֵאֵיזֶה צַד יִהְיָה נוֹחַ לְכְבֹּשׁ אֶת הָאָרֶץ		
(b) For the purpose of entry into the land (including the settlement afterward and the long-term inhabiting of it): so that they will recognize and appreciate the goodness of the land.	ב) לְצֹרֶהְ הַכְּנִיסָה לָאָרֶץ (כּוֹלֵל הַהִּתְיַשְׁבוּת בָּהּ לְאַחֲרֵי) וּבְהֶמְשֶׁךְ לְהַכִּבּוּשׁ) – שֶׁיֵּדְעוּ וְיַכִּירוּ בְּטוֹבָתָהּ שֶׁל הָאָרֶץ,		
Through this, the scouts would describe all the features of the land, bringing joy to the people through its virtues, so that they will enter it with great desire.	עַל־יְדֵי־זָה שֶׁיַּגִּידוּ לָהֶם כָּל עִנְיָנֵי הָאָרֶץ לְשַׂמְּחָם בְּמַעֲלוֹתֶיהָ וְיַעֲלוּ בָּה בְּחֵפֶץ גָּדוֹל		
One may say that the sending of Moshe's spies (on his own initiative) was not primarily for the purpose of conquest—i.e., to find out the routes and city entrances—for in Moshe's time, that was not necessary.	וְיֵשׁ לוֹמַר, שֶׁשִׁלּוּחַ הַמְּרַגְּלִים דְּמֹשֶׁה (לְדַעְתּוֹ שֶׁל מֹשֶׁה) לֹא הָיָה (כָּל־כָּדְּ) לְצֹרֶךְ כִּבּוּשׁ הָאָרֶץ, לְדַעַת הַדְּרָכִים (וּמְבוֹא הָעָרִים (כִּי בִּּזְמַנּוֹ שֶׁל מֹשֶׁה לֹא הָיָה צֹרֶךְ בַּדְּבָר,		
Rather, it was primarily so that the people would become familiar with the nature and virtues of the land.	אֶלָּא (בְּעָקָר) כְּדֵי לְהַכִּיר אֶת מְכוּנוֹתֶיהָ וּמַעֲלוֹתֶיהָ שֶׁל הָאָרִץ		
Whereas Yehoshua's spies were not sent to explore the land's qualities (since that benefit had already been gained through Moshe's spies), but rather for the conquest: to know the roads and entrances, which was now necessary in Yehoshua's time, as will be explained below.	ןְשִׁלּוּחַ הַמְּרַגְּלִים דִּיהוֹשֵׁעַ לֹא הָיָה לְצֹרֶךְ הַכָּרַת תְּכוּנוֹת וּמֵצְלוֹת הָאָרֶץ (שָׁתּוֹשֶׁלֶת זוֹ כְּבָר נָעֶשְׂתָה עַל־יְדֵי הַמְּרַגְּלִים דְּמֹשֶׁה), אֶלָּא לְצֹרֶךְ כִּבּוּשׁ הָאָרֶץ, לְדַעַת הַדְּרָכִים וּמְבוֹא הָעָרִים (כִּי בִּזְמַנּוֹ שֶׁל יְהוֹשֵׁעַ הָיָה צֹרֶךְ בִּּכָךְ) כְּדִלְקַמָּן		
(7)			
Explanation of the matter: Although the request of the Children of Israel to send the spies was, "Let us search out the land and bring us back word regarding the route by which we shall go up and the cities to which we shall come" (Devarim 1:22), still, we do not find that Moshe instructed the spies to explore the land in order to determine from where it would be easiest to conquer.	בַּאוּר הָעִנְיָן: אַף־עַל־פִּי שֶׁבַּקְשֶׁת בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל לְשִׁלּוּחַ הַמִּרַגְּלִים הָיְתָה וְיַחְפְּרוּ לָנוּ אֶת הָאָרֶץ וְיָשִׁיבוּ אֹתָנוּ דָּבֶּר אֶת הַדֶּרֶךְ אֲשֶׁר נַעֲלֶה בָּה וְאֵת הָעָרִים אֲשֶׁר נָבוֹא אֲלֵיהֶן (תְּחִלָּה לְכְבּוֹש), מִכָּל־מָקוֹם, לֹא מָצִינוּ בְּדִבְרֵי משֶׁה לְהַמְּרַגְּלִים שָׁנִּצְטַוּוּ לַחְפֹּר אֶת הָאָרֶץ לֵידַע מֵהֵיכָן הִיא נוֹחָה לִכָּבִשׁ		
The reason for this is—one may say simply—because the conquest of the land would not be conducted as is the manner of other nations who conquer through natural means, but rather by the Holy One, blessed be He.	ְוְטַצַם הַדָּבָר – יֵשׁ־לוֹמֵר בְּפַשְׁטוּת – כִּיוָן שֶׁכִּבּוּשׁ הָאָרֶץ לֹא הָיָה כְּדֶרֶךְ כָּל כּוֹבְשֵׁי אָרָצוֹת בְּדֶרֶךְ הַטֶּבַע, אֶלָּא עַל־יְדֵי הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּךְ־הוּא,		

Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Shlach

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As Moshe said in his rebuke regarding their request "Let us send men before us" (Devarim 1:22–33): "Hashem your G-d who goes before you—He will fight for you He goes before you in fire by night to show you the path in which to go, and in a cloud by day."	כְּדִבְרֵי מֹשֶׁה (בְּדִבְרֵי הַתּוֹכֵחָה עַל בַּקְשֶׁתָם נִשְׁלְחָה אֲנָשִׁים לְפָנֵינוּ וְיַחְפְּרוּ לָנוּ אֶת הָאָרֶץ) ה' אֱלֹקֵיכֶם הַהֹלֵךְ לִפְנֵיכֶם הוּא יִלָּחֵם לָכֶם הַהֹלֵךְ לִפְנֵיכֶם בָּאֵשׁ לַיְלָה לַרְאוֹתָכֶם בַּדֶּרָךְ אֲשֶׁר תַּלֵכוּ בָּה וּבֶעָנָן יוֹמָם
Meaning, there was no need (and certainly no necessity) to investigate the route of ascent, since the cloud would go before them and show them the way.	שֶׁאֵין צֹרֶךְּ (וְעַל אַחַת כַּמָּה וְכַמָּה הַכְּרֵחַ) לְּכָּרֵר אֶת הַדֶּרֶךְ אֲשֶׁר נַעֲלֶה בָּה, כִּיוָן שֶׁהָעָנָן הוֹלֵךְ לִפְּנֵיהֶם וּמַרְאָה לָהֶם הַדֶּרֶךְּ
Their mission (as clearly stated in the verse) was: "Moshe sent them to tour the land and you shall see the land"—to examine the quality of the land, its character and virtues.	שָׁלִיחוּתָם שֶׁל הַמְּרַגְּלִים הִיא (כַּמְפֹּרָשׁ בִּקְרָא) וַיִּשְׁלַח אֹתָם משֶׁה לָתוּר אֶת הָאָרֶץ וּרְאִיתָם אֶת הָאָרֶץ – לְרְאוֹת אֶת טִיב הָאָרֶץ, תְּכוּנוֹתֶיהָ וִּמַצֵּלוֹתֶיהָ
"And you shall see the land—what is it? Is it good? Is it fertile?" (Bamidbar 13:18–20). That's why Moshe also commanded: "Strengthen yourselves and take from the fruit of the land"—so that they would see its fine and rich produce.	ּוּרְאִיתֶם אֶת הָאָרֶץ מַה־הִיא גּוֹ' הַטוֹכָה הִיא גּוֹ' הַשְּׁמֵנָה הִיא גּוֹ', וְלָכֵן צָנָם וְהִתְחַזַּקְתָּם וּלְקַחְתָּם מִפְּרִי הָאָרֶץ, שַׁיִּרְאוּ פֵּרוֹתִיהָ הַטוֹבִים וְהַשְּׁמַנִּים.
Furthermore, even the instruction to examine the people—"and you shall see the people who dwell in it: are they strong or weak, few or many?"—was not to determine ease of conquest, but rather to evaluate the land by how it affects its inhabitants.	ןלֹא עוֹד אֶלֶּא שָׁגַּם רְאִיַּת הָעָם (וּרְאִיתֶם אֶת הָעָם הַיֹּשֵׁב עָלֶיהָ, הָחָזָק הוּא הָרֶפֶּה, הַמְעַט הוּא אִם רָב) הִיא (לֹא כְּדֵי לְדַעַת אִם כִּבּוּשׁ הָאָרֶץ יִהְיֶה בְּנָקֵל אִם לָאו, אֶלָּא) לְצֹרֶךְ בֵּרוּר טִיב הָאָרֶץ כְּפִי שֶׁמֵּשְׁפִּיעָה עַל הָעָם הַיֹּשֵׁב עָלֶיהָ
As Rashi comments: "Some lands produce strong people, and some weak ones some lands increase population, some diminish it."	– כְּפֵרוּשׁ רַשִּׁ"י: יֵשׁ אֶרֶץ מְגַדֶּלֶת גִּבּוֹרִים וְיֵשׁ אֶרֶץ – מְגַדֶּלֶת חַלָּשִׁים (הָחָזָק הוּא הָרָפָה), יֵשׁ אֶרֶץ מְגַדֶּלֶת (אַכְלוּסִין וְיֵשׁ מְמַעֶּטֶת אָכְלוּסִין (הַמְעַט הוּא אִם רַב
Likewise, the instruction to examine the cities—"Are they camps or are they fortified?"—was not for tactical analysis but rather to determine the strength or weakness of the people, again as a reflection of the land's nature.	וְגַם רְאִיַּת הָעָרִים אֲשֶׁר הוּא יוֹשֵׁב בָּהֵנָּה, הַבְּמַחֲנִים אִם בְּמִבְצָרִים הִיא (לֹא בְּדֵי לָדַעַת אִם כִּבּוּשׁ הָאָרֶץ יִהְיֶה בְּנָקֵל אִם לָאו, אֶלָּא) בֵּרוּר לַהָּחָזָק הוּא הַרָפֶה
As Rashi explains: "He gave them a sign—if they dwell in open cities, they are strong and rely on their might; but if they live in fortified cities, they are weak." From this they could determine whether the land cultivates strong or weak people.	קְפֵרוּשׁ רַשִּׁ"י: סִימָן מָסַר לָהֶם: אָם בִּפְרָזִים יוֹשְׁבִין – – חֲזָקִים הֵם שֶׁכוּמְכִין עַל גְּבוּרָתָם, וְאָם בְּעָרִים בְּצוּרוֹת – חַלְשִׁים הֵם, שֶׁמָּדָּה יוֹדְעִים טִיב הָאָרֶץ, אָם הִיא אָרֶץ מְגַדֶּלֶת גִּבּוֹרִים אוֹ מְגַדֶּלֶת חַלָּשִׁים

Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Shlach

מְשִׂיחוֹת שַׁבָּת־פֶּרְשֵׁת שְׁלַח, מְבְרְכִים ס־הַחֹדֶשׁ תַּמוּז ה'תנש"א From the talks of Shabbos Parshas Shelach, Blessing the Month of Tammuz, 1991

And this mission—to perceive the nature of the land—was successfully fulfilled by the spies: "We came to the land and it does flow with milk and honey, and this is its fruit."	וּשְׁלִיחוּת זוֹ (לִרְאוֹת אֶת טִיב הָאָרֶץ) נִתְקַיְּמָה בִּמְלוֹאָה עַל־יְדֵי הַמְּרַגְּלִים – בָּאנוּ אֶל הָאָרֶץ אֲשֶׁר שְׁלַחְתָּנוּ, וְגַם זָבַת חָלָב וּדְבַשׁ הִיא, וְזֶה פִּרְיָה
But had they not ruined their mission by adding their own conclusions regarding the feasibility of conquest—"But the people is mighty We cannot go up"—then all Israel would have entered the land immediately, joyfully, and with great desire.	וְאָלּוּ לֹא הָיוּ מְקַלְקְלָים עַל־יְדֵי הַהוֹסָפָה שֶׁלָהֶם עַל הַשְּׁלִיחוּת (בְּנוֹגֵעַ לְכִבּוּשׁ הָאָרֶץ), אֶפֶס כִּי עַז הָעָם גּוֹ' לֹא נוּכַל לַעֲלוֹת גּוֹ' – הָיוּ כָּל בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל נִכְנָסִים לָאָרֶץ מִיָּד, בְּשִׂמְחָה וּבְחֵפֶץ גָּדוֹל
But the spies of Yehoshua were not sent to examine the land's nature, since that had already been accomplished through Moshe's spies. Their mission was for the conquest, because the conquest under Yehoshua was not on the same exalted level as it would have been through Moshe.	ְהַמְּרַגְּלִים דִּיהוֹשֵׁעַ – לֹא נִשְׁלְחוּ לִרְאוֹת אֶת טִיב - הָאָרֶץ (כִּיוָן שֶׁשְׁלִיחוּת זוֹ נִתְקַיְּמָה כְּבָר בִּמְלוֹאָה עַל־יְדֵי הַמְּרַגְּלִים דְּמֹשֶׁה), אֶלֶּא שְׁלִיחוּתָם הָיְתָה לְצֹרֶךְ כִּבּוּשׁ הָאָרֶץ
Therefore, natural effort was necessary—including the sending of spies, as is customary when entering a foreign land to wage war.	כִּי כָּבּוּשׁ הָאָרֶץ עַל־יְדֵי יְהוּשֵׁעַ לֹא הָיָה בְּדַרְגָּא (נַעֲלֵית כָּל־כָּךְ) כְּמוֹ הַכִּבּוּשׁ שֶׁהָיָה צָרִיךְּ לְהְיוֹת עַל־יְדֵי מֹשֶׁה, וְלָכֵן הָיוּ זְקוּקִים גַּם לְפָעֵלוֹת בְּדֶרֶךְ הַשֶּׁבַע, הַחֵּל מִשְׁלוּחַ מְרַגְּלִים, כְּדֶרֶךְּ כָּל הַבָּאִים לְהִלְּחֵם בְּאֶרֶץ נָכְרָיָּה
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Based on this, we can now explain the specific differences between the sending of the spies by Moshe and the sending of the spies by Yehoshua:	עַל־פִּי־זֶה יֵשׁ לְבָאֵר פְּרָטֵי הַשָּׁנּוּיִים שֶׁבֵּין שְׁלוּחַ הַמְּרַגְּלִים דְּמֹשֶׁה לְשָׁלוּחַ הַמְּרַגְּלִים דִּיהוֹשֵׁעַ:
In the time of Moshe, Hashem did not command to send spies, since the primary reason for sending spies (as done by those going to war in a foreign land) did not apply to the conquest of the land by the hand of Hashem Himself.	בָּזְמַנּוֹ שֶׁל מֹשֶׁה, לֹא צָנָה הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא לִשְׁלֹחַ מְרַגְּלִים, כֵּיוָן שֶׁהַסִּבָּה (הָעָקָרִית) לְשִׁלּוּחַ מְרַגְּלִים כְּדֶרֶהְ כָּל הַבָּאִים לְהָלָחֵם בָּאֶרֶץ נָכְרִיָּה אֵינָה שַׁיֶּיכֶת בְּּכִבּוּשׁ הָאָרֶץ עַל־יְדֵי הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְּ־הוּא.
Rather, because the people of Israel approached and said, "Let us send men before us" (Devarim 1:22)—that is, they wanted to send spies in order to search out the land—Moshe agreed, hoping they would regret it when they would see that he was not holding them back.	אֶלָּא לְפִי שֶׁבָּאוּ יִשְׂרָאֵל וְאָמְרוּ נִשְׁלְחָה אֲנָשִׁים לְפָנֵינוּ, שֶׁרְצוֹנָם הָיָה לִשְׁלֹחַ מְרַגְּלִים כְּדֵי לַחְפֹּר אֶת הָאָרֶץ, הָסְכִּים מֹשֶׁה לְכָךְ מִתּוֹךְ תִּקְנָה שֶׁיַחְזְרוּ בָּהֶם כְּשָׁיִרְאוּ שֶׁאֵינוֹ מְעַכֵּב
When he saw they were not changing their minds, he consulted with the Shechinah to ask whether there was room to send spies	וּבִרְאוֹתוֹ שֶׁאֵינָם חוֹזְרִים בָּהֶם, נִמְלַךְּ בַּשְׁכִינָה: הַאִם יֵשׁ מָקוֹם לְשִׁלוּחַ מְרַגְּלִים (לֹא כְּדֵי לַחְפֹּר אֶת הָאָרֶץ, אֶלָּא כְּדֵי לְרְאוֹת אֶת טִיב הָאָרֶץ), וְאָמֵר לוֹ

Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Shlach

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the land. Hashem replied: "Send for yourself if you wish, send" (Rashi on Bamidbar 13:2).	
That is: from Hashem's perspective, there was no need to send spies—not even to see the quality of the land—because "I already told them it is good," as it says, "I will bring you up from the affliction of Egypt" (Shemos 3:17).	הַיְנוּ שֶׁמִצַּד הַקָּדוֹשׁ־כָּרוּדְ־הוּא אֵין צֹרֶדְּ בְּשָׁלוּחַ מְרַגְּלִים גַּם לֹא לְצֹרֶדְ רְאִיַּת טִיב הָאָרֶץ, שֶׁהַרֵי אֲנִי אָמַרְתִּי לָהֶם שָׁהִיא טוֹבָה, שֶׁנֶּאֱמַר: אַעֲלֶה אֶתְכֶם מֵעֲנִי מִצְרָיִם וגו'
Yet Moshe still felt that spies should be sent to see the quality of the land, for as the shepherd of Israel, he sensed the people's need to hear from people who had seen it—to describe the land's qualities so they would ascend joyfully.	וְאַף־עַל־פִּי־כֵן הָיְתָה דַּעְתּוֹ שֶׁל מֹשֶׁה שֶׁיֵשׁ לִשְׁלֹחַ מְרַגְּלִים שָׁיִּרְאוּ אֶת טִיב הָאָרֶץ, כִּי, בִּהְיוֹתוֹ רוֹעָה שֶׁל יִשְׂרָאֵל, רָאָה וְהָרְגִּישׁ אֶת הַצֵּרֶךְ שֶׁלָּהֶם לְשִׁמֹעַ עַל דְּבַר טִיב הָאָרֶץ מֵאֲנָשִׁים שֶׁרָאוּהָ מְּחַלָּה, שֶׁיַּגִּידוּ לָהֶם כָּל עִנְיָנֵי הָאָרֶץ לְשַׂמְּחָם בְּמַעֲלוֹתָיהָ וְיַעַלוּ בָּה בְּחַפֶּץ גָּדוֹל
Therefore it says: "Send for yourself men" (not "spies") "and let them scout (ויתורו) the land of Canaan which I give to the children of Israel, one man per tribe each one a prince among them."	וְלָכֵן נֶאֱמַר: שָׁלַח לְךּ אָנָשִׁים (וְלֹא מְרַגְּלִים) וְיָתֻרוּ (וְלֹא וְיַחְפָּרוּ) אֶת אֶרֶץ כְּנַעַן אֲשֶׁר אֲנִי נֹתֵן לְכְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל, אִישׁ אֶחָד אִישׁ אֶחָד לְמַטֵּה אֲבֹתָיו תִּשְׁלָחוּ, כֹּל נָשִׂיא בָהֶם
Since their mission was to uplift the people through the land's virtues, it was necessary to send the leaders of all twelve tribes—each of whom knows his tribe's nature and needs, and works for their good.	ךְכֵיוָן שֶׁשְׁלִיחוּתָם לִרְאוֹת אֶת הָאָרֶץ הִיא כְּדֵי לְשַׂמְּחָם – בְּמַצְלוֹתָיהָ וְיַצְלוּ בָּה בְּחֵפֶץ גָּדוֹל, הָיָה צֹרֶךּ לִשְׁלֹחַ הַנְּשִׂיאִים דְּכָל י"ב הַשְּׁבָטִים, שֶׁכָּל אֶחָד מֵהֶם מַכִּיר הַתְּכוּנוֹת וְהַצְּרָכִים וְדוֹאֵג בִּמְיֵחָד לְטוֹבָתוֹ שֶׁל שִׁבְטוֹ
So that they would personally see all of Eretz Yisrael—which would be divided among twelve tribes—and when each tribe hears from its own prince that the whole land (and therefore also their portion) is exceedingly good, their hearts will rejoice and they will ascend with great desire.	שֶׁיִּרְאוּ בְּמוֹ עֵינֵיהֶם אֶת כָּל אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל שֶׁתִּתְחַלֵּק לִי"ב שִׁבְטֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל, וְכַאֲשֶׁר כָּל שֵׁבֶט מִי"ב הַשְּׁבָטִים יִשְׁמַע מֵהַנָּשִׂיא שֶׁלוֹ שֶׁכָּל הָאָרֶץ כַּלְּה (וּבְמֵילָא גַם הַחֵלֶּק דְּשֵׁבֶט זָה) טוֹבָה מְאֹד, יִשְׂמַח לֵב בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל וְיַעֲלוּ בָּה בְּחֵפֶץ גָּדוֹל
For this reason, all twelve spies went to scout the entire land, length and breadth (for forty days), and not that each one would explore only the area that would later be allotted to his tribe.	וּמִטַעַם זֶה הָלְכוּ כָּל י"ב הַמְּרַגְּלִים לָתוּר אֶת כָּל – הָאָרֶץ, לְאָרְכָּה וּלְרָחְבָּה (בְּמֶשֶׁךְ אַרְבָּעִים יוֹם), וְלֹא בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁכָּל אֶחָד מֵהֶם יֵלֵךְּ לְחֵלֶק מְסֵיָּם בָּאָרֶץ הַשַּׁיֶּכֶת לְשִׁבְטוֹ
Since the mission of the twelve princes was to personally testify to their tribe that they had seen their future portion in the good land—yet until then, the land had not been divided, and each tribe's portion was unknown.	דְּכֵיוָן שֶׁהַשְּׁלִיחוּת דִּי"ב נְשִׂיאֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל הִיא כְּדֵי שֶׁכָּל נְשִׂיא יוּכַל לְהָעִיד וּלְהַבְטִיחַ לְשָׁבְטוֹ שֶׁרָאָה בְּמוֹ עֵינָיו אֶת חֶלְקָם בָּאָרֶץ הַטוֹבָה,

Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Shlach

מְשִׂיחוֹת שַׁבָּת־פֶּרְשֵׁת שְׁלַח, מְבָרְכִים ס־הַחֹדֶשׁ תַּמוּז ה'תנש"א From the talks of Shabbos Parshas Shelach, Blessing the Month of Tammuz, 1991

For the land was only divided by lot, as explicitly stated later (Bamidbar 26:55), and that division only happened after the land was conquered by Yehoshua.	הַרַי, כָּל זְמֵן שֶׁלֹּא נִתְחַלְּקָה הָאָרֶץ לִי"ב הַשְּׁבָטִים לֹא הָיָה יָדוּעַ הֵיכָן הוּא חֶלְקוֹ הַפְּרָטִי שֶׁל כָּל שֵׁבֶט וְשֵׁבֶט (שָׁנָקְבָּעָה עַל־פִּי גוֹרָל, כַּמְפֹּרָשׁ בִּקְרָא – שֶׁנָּאֲמַר קָרוֹב (לְסוֹף שְׁנַת הָאַרְבָּעִים: אַדְּ בְּגוֹרָל יַחְלֵק אֶת הָאָרֶץ
Therefore, all twelve leaders needed to scout the entire land, so they would know with certainty that they had seen their own future portion in the land.	ְהַחֲלָקָה עַל־פָּי הַגּוֹרָל בְּפֹעַל הָיְתָה לְאַחֲרֵי כִּבּוּשׁ הָאָרֶץ עַל־יְדֵי יְהוֹשָׁעַ), הַאָּרִיכוּ כָּל י"ב הַנְּשִׂיאִים לָתוּר אֶת הָאָרֶץ כַּלָּה, שָׁעַל־יְדֵי זָה יָדְעוּ בְּוַדְּאוּת שֶׁרָאוּ גַּם אֶת חֶלְקָם בָּאָרֶץ
And therefore their mission was public (and obviously not in the manner of covert spies) – not only regarding informing all the Jewish people, since the purpose of their mission was to tell all of Israel about the goodness of the land, to gladden their hearts so that they would ascend with great desire, but also regarding the inhabitants of the land.	ְוְלֶכֵן הָיְתָה שְׁלִּיחוּתָם בְּפִרְסוּם (וּפְשִׁיטָא -שָׁלֹא בְּאֹפֶן דִּמְרַגְלִים חֶרָשׁ") – לֹא מִבְּעֵי בְּנוֹגֵעַ לְהַיְדִיעָה דְּכָל בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל, כֵּיוָן שֶׁכַּוּנַת שְׁלִּיחוּתָם הָיְתָה שֶׁיַּגִּידוּ לְכָל בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל טוֹבַת הָאָרֶץ כְּדֵי לְשֵׁמָּחַ לִבָּם וְיַעֲלוּ בְּחֵפֶץ בָּנִי־יִשְׂרָאֵל טוֹבַת הָאָרֶץ כְּדֵי לְשֵׁמָּחַ לִבָּם וְיַעֲלוּ בְּחֵפֶץ, בָּדוֹל, אֶלָּא גַּם בְּנוֹגַעַ לְיוֹשְׁבֵי הָאָרֶץ
For in addition to not performing actions to disguise themselves as spies (who usually try to mingle with the locals to hear their conversations and assess whether they fear the enemy), since they were not sent to scout for military purposes, they had no concern in drawing the attention of the land's inhabitants by traveling together—	שֶׁנּוֹסֶף לְכָךְ שָׁלֹא עָשׁוּ פְּעָלוֹת לְהַטְמִין אֶת עַצְמָם פִּמְרַגְלִים (שֶׁמִּשְׁתַּדְלִים גַּם לְהִתְעַרַב בֵּין יוֹשְׁבֵי הָאָרֶץ כְּדֵי לִשְׁמֹעַ דְּבּוּרֵיהֶם וּלְהַכִּיר בְּמַחֲשֵׁבְתָּם אִם פּוֹחֲדִים מֵהָאוֹיֵב וְכַיּוֹצֵא־בָּזֶה), כֵּיוָן שָׁלֹא נִשְׁלְחוּ לְרַגֵּל אֶת הָאָרֶץ, לֹא חָשְׁשׁוּ לְעוֹרֵר תְּשׁוּמַת־לֵב דִּיוֹשְׁבֵי הָאָרֶץ עַל־יְדֵי הְלִיכָתָם יַחַד
for it was necessary for all of them to view the entire land in its fullness to fulfill their mission. Just as the conquest of the land was by Hashem—not by natural means—so too was the sending and traveling of the spies beyond natural logic, without fear of physical danger. (In fact, Hashem made a miracle that the Canaanites were preoccupied with mourning and did not notice them).	בּגְלֵל הַצְּרֶךְ בַּדָּבָר כְּדֵי לְמַלֵא שְׁלִיחוּתָם בִּרְאִיֵּת הָאֶרֶץ) בִּשְׁלֵמוּת, שֶׁכַּלָּם יִרְאוּ כָּל חֶלְקֵי הָאָרֶץ כַּלָּה), כִּי, כְּמוֹ שֶׁכַּבּוּשׁ הָאָרֶץ הוּא עַל־יִדֵי הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא, שָׁלֹא בְּדֶרֶךְ הַטָּבַע, כָּךְ גַּם שִׁלוּחַ וַהְלִיכֶת הַמְּרַגְלִים הוּא שָׁלֹא בְּדֶרֶךְ הַטֶּבַע, לְלֹא חֲשָׁשׁ מִסַכָּנָה טִבְעִית (אֶלָּא שֶׁבְּפְעַל עְשָׂה הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא נַס שָׁיִהְיוּ טְרוּדִים בְּאָבְלָם וְלֹא עָשָׂה הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא נַס שָׁיִהְיוּ טְרוּדִים בְּאָבְלָם וְלֹא
By contrast, the spies of Yehoshua—since their mission was not to see the goodness of the land (which was already known from Moshe's spies), but rather to gather intel as is customary for warfare in the natural order—	מַה־שָׁאֵין־כֵּן בַּמְרגְלִים דִּיהוֹשָׁעַ -כֵּיוָן שֶׁשְׁלִיחוּתָם לֹא הָיָתָה לִרְאוֹת טוֹבַת הָאָרֶץ (שֶׁכְּבֶר נוֹדַע הַדָּבָר עַל־יְדֵי הַמְּרַגְלִים דְּמֹשֶׁה), אָלֶּא עַל־דֶּרֶךְ וּבְדְגְמַת כָּל הַבָּאִים ,לְהִלָּחֵם בָּאֶרֶץ נָכְרִיָּה בְּדֶרֶךְ הַטֶּבַע

Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Shlach

מְשִׂיחוֹת שַׁבָּת־פָּרְשַׁת שְׁלַח, מְבְרְכִים ס־הַחֹדֶשׁ תַּמוּז ה'תנש"א From the talks of Shabbos Parshas Shelach, Blessing the Month of Tammuz, 1991

therefore, Yehoshua sent two men, not twelve, and unnamed men, not tribal leaders. Because the need for twelve leaders was to inform all of Israel about the goodness of the land—	לָכַן, וַיִּשְׁלַח יְהוֹשָׁעַ שְׁנַיִם אֲנָשִׁים מְרַגְּלִים חֶרָשׁ": שְׁנַיִם בִּלְבַד, וְלֹא י"ב, וַאֲנָשִׁים סְתָם, וְלֹא נְשִׂיאֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל, כִּיוָן שָׁהַצְּרֶךְ בְּי"ב נְשִׂיאִים הוּא כְּדֵי לְהוֹדִיעַ לְכָל בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל טוֹבַת הָאָרֶץ עַל כָּל חֲלָקֵיהָ
but for reconnaissance it is sufficient—and even better—to send only two ordinary men, and as spies, in a covert fashion:	אָבָל כְּדֵי לְרַגַּל אֶת הָאָרֶץ מַסְפִּיק וְאַדְרַבָּה: מוּטָב יוֹתֵר לִשְׁלֹחַ שְׁנַיִם (וְלֹא י"ב) וַאֲנָשִׁים סְתָם (לֹא נְשִׂיאִים), וּמְרַגְּלִים (שָׁשְׁלִיחוּתָם בְּאֹפֶן דְּ) חֶרֶשׁ" דַּוְקָא,
both regarding the people of Israel—who didn't need to know that spies were being sent (and better that it not be known publicly)—as well as concerning the inhabitants of the land, for whom secrecy was essential.	הֵן בְּנוֹגֵעַ לִבְנִי־יִשְׂרָאֵל, שָׁאֵין צֹרֶךְ שֶׁכָּל בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל יַדְעוּ שֶׁנִּשְׁלְחוּ מְרַגְּלִים (וּמוּטָב שֶׁלֹּא יוֹדְעִים וּמְפַּרְסְמִים כְּדֵי שֶׁלֹּא יִתְפַּרְסֵם לַחוּץ), כִּי אָם שָׁרֵי הַצָּבָא וְכַיּוֹצֵא בָּזֶה, שֶׁצָּרִיךְ לְהוֹרוֹת הַדֶּרֶךְ שֶׁיֵלְכוּ בָּה, וְעַל־אַחַת כַּמָּה וְכַמָּה בְּנוֹגֵעַ לִיוֹשְׁבֵי הָאָרֶץ, שֶׁהַצְּרֶךְ לַעֲשׁוֹת פְּעֻלּוֹת לָהַסְתִּיר אֶת עַצְמָם.
And when they heard the words of Rachav: "I know that Hashem has given you the land, and that your terror has fallen upon us, and that all the inhabitants of the land have melted before you and no spirit remains in any man because of you," they did not need to go into the city square to hear what people were saying.	וּבְשָׁמְעָם אֶת דִּבְרֵי רָחָב: יָדַעְתִּי כִּי נָתַן ה' לָכֶם אֶת הָאָרֶץ וְכִי נָפְלָה אֵימַתְכֶם עָלֵינוּ וְכִי נָמֹגוּ כָּל יוֹשְׁבֵי הָאָרֶץ מִפְּנֵיכֶם וַיִּמָּס לְבָבֵנוּ -וְלֹא קָמָה עוֹד רוּחַ בְּאִישׁ "מִפְּנֵיכֶם
Therefore, after hiding three days in the mountain until the pursuers returned, they came back to Yehoshua and said: "Hashem has given the entire land into our hands, and all its inhabitants have melted before us," for their mission had been fulfilled.	ְלָכֵן (לְאַחֲרֵי שֶׁהִתְחַבְּאוּ ג' יָמִים בָּהָר עַד שׁוּב הָרוֹדְפִּים) חָזְרוּ אֶל יְהוֹשֵׁעַ וְאָמְרוּ: כִּי נָתַן ה' בְּיָדֵנוּ אֶת כָּל הָאָרֶץ, וְגַם נָמֹגוּ כָּל ישְׁבֵי הָאָרֶץ מִפָּנֵינוּ", כֵּיוָן שָׁנִּתְמַלְאָה שָׁלִיחוּתָם.
(1)	
And based on this, we can resolve a general wonder in the story of the spies:	צַל־פִּי־זֶה מְתָרָצָת תְּמִיהָה כְּלָלִית בְּפָרָשַׁת הַמְּרַגְלִים:
It is explained in many places regarding the greatness of the spies—as the verse states, "they were all men" (a term of importance, and at that time they were upright), "they were heads of the thousands of Israel," selected from among all the children of Israel (from the most distinguished and choice among you)—that they were on a very high spiritual level and did not want to lower themselves into the performance of physical mitzvos, which	קבֹאֶר בְּכַמָּה־מְקוֹמוֹת עַל־דְּבַר מַעֲלֶתָם שֶׁל הַמְּרַגְלִים — כַּמְכֹּרְשׁ בִּקְרָא כַּלָּם אֲנָשִׁים (לְשׁוֹן חֲשִׁיבוּת, וְאוֹתָהּ שָׁעָה בְּשֵׁרִים הָיוּ") רָאשֵׁי אַלְפֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל הַמָּה", שֶׁנְּרְחַרוּ מָכָּל שְׁאָר בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל (מֵן הַבְּרוּרִים שֶׁבָּכֶם מִן הַמְסְלָּתִים שֶׁבָּכֶם") - שֶׁהָיוּ בְּמַדְרֵגָה גָּבוֹהַ מְאֹד וְלֹא רְצוּ לְהַשְׁפִיל אֶת עַצְמָם לְמִצְוּוֹת מֵעֲשִׁיּוֹת שֶׁהוּא בְּחִינַת הַמְשָׁכַת אוֹר אֵין סוֹף בָּרוּדְ־הוּא לְמַטָה

Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Shlach

מְשִׂיחוֹת שַׁבָּת־פֶּרְשֵׁת שְׁלַח, מְבָרְכִים ס־הַחֹדֶשׁ תַּמוּז ה'תנש"א From the talks of Shabbos Parshas Shelach, Blessing the Month of Tammuz, 1991

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involve drawing the light of the Infinite One Blessed Be He	
downward.	
They desired to remain specifically in the desert, where their entire	
occupation was Torah study (which was given in the desert), in a	הַתּוֹרָה (שֶׁנִּתְנָה בַּמִּדְכָּר, בְּמַצֵּמֶד וּמַצֶב שֶׁלֹא הָיוּ
condition where they did not need to engage in worldly matters	צְרִיכִים לַעֲסק בְּעִנְיָנֵי הָעוֹלָם (כּוֹלֵל הָעֵסֶק דְּאָדָם חוֹרֵשׁ
(including plowing and sowing).	אָדָם זוֹרַעַ)),
And to the point that even after the sin it is said of them that they	ןעַד כְּדֵי כָּדְּ, שָׁגַּם לְאַחֲרֵי הַחֵטְא נָאֶמַר עֲלֵיהֶם שָׁאֵין
have no share in the World to Come because their spiritual level is	לָהֶם חֵלֶק לָעוֹלָם הַבָּא״ מִפְּנֵי שָׁמַדְרֵגָתָם גְדוֹלָה יוֹתֵר
higher than the World to Come itself, which is not a sufficient	"מֵעוֹלָם הַבָּא, שֶׁלָּכֵן אֵין עוֹלָם הַבָּא בְּגָדָר שֶׁל שָׁכָר
reward for them.	"עֲבוּרָם".
And it is not understood: after such emphasis on their greatness—how is it possible that the actual outcome of the mission of the spies (not their intention) was entirely undesirable?	ןְאֵינוֹ מוּבָן: לְאַחֲרֵי גּדֶל הַפְּלָאַת מַעֲלַת הַמְּרַגְלִים - אֵיךּ יִתָּכֵן שֶׁהַתּוֹצָאָה מִשְׁלוּחַ הַמְּרַגְלִים בְּפְעַל מַמָּשׁ (לֹא מִצֵד ?כֵּוּנָתָם וּמַחֲשַׁבְתָּם) הָיְתָה אַךּ וְרַק בְּאֹפֶן בִּלְתִּי רָצוּי?
And it can be said — based on what was explained earlier — that even in actuality, the mission of the spies brought about a desirable benefit. For when they returned and said, "We came to the land to which you sent us; indeed, it flows with milk and honey, and this is its fruit," all the children of Israel knew with clarity and certainty (not only through faith) the goodness and virtue of the Land.	ְוְיֵשׁ לוֹמֵר – עַל־פִּי הָאָמוּר לְעֵיל – שֶׁגַּם בְּפְעַל מַמָּשׁ הָיְתָה תּוֹעֶלֶת רְצוּיָה מִשְׁלוּחַ הַמְּרַגְלִים, כִּי, בְּשׁוּבָם וּבְאָמְרָם בָּאנוּ אֶל הָאָרֶץ אֲשֶׁר שְׁלַחְתָּנוּ וְגַם זָבַת חָלָב וּדְבַשׁ הִיא וְזָה פְּרְיָה", יָדְעוּ כָּל בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּבֵרוּר וּבְוַדָאוּת (לֹא רַק בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁל אֶמוּנָה) טוֹבַת וּמַעֲלַת הָאָרֶץ
And this knowledge had real impact — even much later — regarding the conquest and entry into the Land in the days of Yehoshua, when they ascended with joy and great desire, (also) relying on the words of Moshe's spies, who had seen the goodness of the Land with their physical eyes.	וִידִיעָה זוֹ הוֹעִילָה וּפָעֲלָה פְּעָלָתָה – לְאַחֲרֵי מֶשֶׁךּ זְמַן, בְּנוֹגַעַ לַכְּבּוּשׁ וּכְנִיסָה לָאֶרֶץ בִּזְמֵן יְהוֹשָׁעַ, שֶׁעָלוּ בְּשִׂמְחָה וּבְחַפֶּץ גָּדוֹל (גַם) עַל סְמַךּ דְּבְרֵי הַמְּרַגְלִים דְּמֹשֶׁה שֶׁרָאוּ טוֹבַת הָאָרֶץ בְּעֵינֵי בָּשָׂר
And at a deeper level — based on the inner dimension of matters — in their mission to spy out the Land they accomplished something very great (not only later, but) even at that time (as Rashi emphasizes "at that time they were upright") — they began and initiated the conquest and entry into the Land by all the children of Israel.	וּבְעֹמֶק יוֹתֵר – עַל־פִּי פְּנִימִיוּת הָעַנְיָנִים - שֶׁבִּשְׁלִיחוּתָם לָתוּר אֶת הָאָרֶץ פָּעֲלוּ עִנְיָן גָּדוֹל בְּיוֹתֵר" (לֹא רַק לְאַחֲרִי זְמֵן, אֶלָּא גַּם) בְּאוֹתָה שָׁעָה" (כְּהַדִּיוּק בְּפֵרוּשׁ רַשְׁ"י אוֹתָה שָׁעָה כְּשֵׁרִים הָיוּ") – הַתְחָלָה וּפְתִיחָה דְכַּבּוּשׁ הֹרְנִיסָה לָאָרֶץ עַל־יְדֵי כָּל בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל

Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Shlach

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And we may add and sweeten this further: that in general the concept of conquering and entering the Land — especially as preceded by the sending of the spies — highlights the concept of refining the lower realms.	ְוֵישׁ לְהוֹסִיף וּלְהַמְתִּיק, שֶׁבִּכְלָלוּת הָעִנְיָן דְכְּבוּשׁ וּכְנִיסָה לָאָרֶץ וּבִפְרָט בְּהַקְדָּמַת שִׁלּוּחַ הַמְרַגְלִים) מַדְגָּשׁ הָעִנְיָן דָבֵרוּר הַמַּחְתּוֹן,
And this idea is especially emphasized in their joyful and enthusiastic entry, as a result of Moshe's spies who saw the goodness of the land with their own eyes — that this joy and eagerness was not only due to faith in Hashem ("I said it is good"), but also from the perspective of the lower realm. And we may say that this concept is hinted at in Rashi's precise wording "at that time they were <i>kosher</i> " — kosher specifically, and not <i>tzaddikim</i> or similar.	ְּוְעָנָין זָה מִדְגָּשׁ בִּיוֹתֵר בְּהָצֵלְיָה בְּשִׂמְחָה וּבְחֵפֶץ גָּדוֹל כְּתוֹצֶאָה מִשְׁלּוּחַ הַמְּרַגְלִים דְּמֹשֶׁה שֶׁרָאוּ טוֹבַת הָאָרֶץ בְּעֵינֵי בָּשֶׂר – שֶׁהַשִּׁמְחָה וְהַחֵפֶץ הִיא טוֹבָה"), אֶלָא גַּם הָצֵּד הַתַּחְתּוֹן בִשַּׁד הַתַּחְתּוֹן וְיֵשׁ לוֹמֵר, שֶׁעָנָין זָה מְרַמֶּז בְּדִיוּק לְשׁוֹן רַשִּׁ"י אוֹתָה שָׁעָה כְּשֵׁרִים הָיוּ" – כְּשֵׁרִים" דַיְקָא, וְלֹא צַדִּיקִים יִּכִיּוֹצֵא־בָּזָה:
"Kosher" is the acronym of "K'motzei Shalal Rav" ("as one who finds great spoils"): "spoils" means something that was originally in the hands of the enemy and the wicked, and was taken through war — and this specifically "as one who finds spoils," meaning the spoils are far beyond the value of one's labor and effort in battle, to the point of "great spoils" — with great and even infinite abundance.	פָּשַׁר" רָאשֵׁי תַבוֹת כְּמוֹצֵא שֶׁלָל רָב": שֶׁלָל" – דְּבָר שֶׁהָיָה תְּחִלָּה אַצֶּל הָאוֹיֵב וְהַמְנַבֵּד וְנִלְקַח בַּמִּלְחָמָה, וּבָזָה גּוּפָא כְּמוֹצֵא שֶׁלָל" -בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁל מְצִיאָה, הַיְנוּ, שֻׁהַשְׁלָל" הוּא שֶׁלֹא בְּעֵרֶךְ לַעֲבוֹדָתוֹ וִיגִיעָתוֹ בְּהַמִּלְחָמָה, וְעַד לְשָׁלָל רָב", בְּרִבּוּי גָּדוֹל וְעַד לְרִבּוּי שָׁאֵין לְמַעְלָה הֵימֶנּוּ (שֶׁאָז נִקְרָא רָב" בַּאֲמִתִּיוֹת וּבִשְׁלֵמוּת).
And this is the hint in Rashi's precise phrase "at that time they were kosher" — that their mission to spy out the land (as a beginning and opening to the conquest and entry of all the children of Israel who would ascend with joy and desire) is an act of refining the lower realm in the manner of "as one who finds great spoils" (acronym for kosher), which is the general mission of conquering and entering the land in order to refine this lowly world to make for Him, may He be blessed, a dwelling place below.	וְזֶהוּ הָרָמָז בְּהַדִּיּוּק אוֹתָהּ שָׁעָה כְּשֵׁרִים הָיוּ" - שֶׁתּכָן שָׁלִיחוּתָם לָתוּר אֶת הָאָרֶץ (כְּהַתְּחָלֶה וּפְתִיחָה לְהַכִּבּוּשׁ וְהַכְּנִיסָה לָאָרֶץ דְּכָל בְּנֵי־ יִשְׂרָאֵל שֶׁיצְלוּ בְּשִׂמְחָה וּרְחֵפֶץ גָּדוֹל) הוּא־עִנְיַן בֵּרוּר הַתַּחְתּוֹן בְּאֹפֶן דְּכְמוֹצֵא (רָאשֵׁי־ תבוֹת כָּשֶׁר,

יִשְׂרָאֵל

The Rebbe

Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Shlach

מְשִׂיחוֹת שַׁבָּת־פֶּרְשַׁת שְׁלַח, מְבָרְכִים ס־הַחֹדֶשׁ תַּמוּז ה'תנש"א From the talks of Shabbos Parshas Shelach, Blessing the Month of Tammuz, 1991

For this is the totality of the work of conquering and entering the שָׁזוֹהִי כִּלָלוּת הָעֲבוֹדָה דְכִּבּוּשׁ וּכִנִיסָה לָאָרֵץ עַל מְנֶת Land — in order to engage in refining this lower world and to לַעֲסק בָּבֵרוּר הָאָרֵץ הַלָּזוּ הַתַּחָתוֹנָה לַעֲשׂוֹת לוֹ יִתְבָּרֵך make for Him, may He be blessed, a dwelling in the lowest realms, דִירָה בַּתַּחָתּוֹנִים, שַעַל־יִדֵי־זֶה נַעֲשַׂה אֲמְתַּת וּשְׁלֵמוּת through which is accomplished the full and true realization of "as הָעִנְיָן דְּכְמוֹצֵא שָׁלָל רָב", כַּד אִתְכַּפְיָא סִטְרָא־אֶחָרָא one who finds great spoils," when the Other Side is subdued and וְאָתָהַפַּךְ חֵשׁוֹכָא לְנָהוֹרֵא [=כְּשֵׁנָכִפִית הַסְטָרֵא־ אֲחַרֵא darkness is transformed into light, and the light of Hashem, the וְהַחֹשֶׁךְ נָהְפֶּךְ לְאוֹר], שֶׁיָאִיר אוֹר ה' אֵין־ סוֹף בַּרוּדְ Infinite One Blessed Be He, shines in the place of darkness and the הוא בַּמִקוֹם הַחֹשֶׁךְ וָהַסְטָרֵא־אַחַרֵא שֵׁל כַּל עוֹלַם־הַזָּה Other Side of this entire world — with extra force and greater בַּלוֹ בָּיַתָר שָׂאֵת וְיַתַר עז וְיִתְרוֹן אוֹר מָן הַחֹשֶׁךְ כוּ intensity, "the advantage of light from darkness," etc. (1) And more specifically, there are two levels or modes in the וּבָפָרַטִיוּת יוֹתֵר יֵשׁ ב' אֱפַנִים־שָׁלַבִּים בִּשָׁלוּחַ הַמְרַגִּלִים sending of the spies that combine and complete each other — the שֶׁמָצְטַרְפוֹת זוֹ־לַזוֹ וּמַשָּׁלִימוֹת זוֹ־אֶת־זוֹ – שָׁלוּחַ sending of the spies by Moshe, twelve men, one man per tribe; and ָהַמָּרַגִּלִים דְּמֹשֶׁה, שָׁנֵים עֲשָׂר אֲנָשִׁים אִישׁ אֶחָד לַשָּׁבֶט", the sending of the spies by Yehoshua, two men: יְנְשָׁלוּחַ הַמְרַגְלִים דִיהוֹשָׁעַ, שָׁנַיִם אֲנָשִׁים:": And first, we must explain the need for sending twelve men, one וּבָהָקְדַם בַּאוּר הַצָּרֶךְ דְשִׁלּוּחַ שְׁנֵים עַשָּׂר אֲנַשִּׁים אִישׁ from each tribe — so that each prince would see the portion of the אֶחָד לַשָּׁבָט" (פָדֵי שֶׁכַּל נַשִּׂיא וְנַשִּׂיא יִרְאַה חֵלֶק הָאַרֵץ "אֶחָד לַשָּׁבָט" land of his tribe — on a deeper level: דְשָׁבָטוֹ) בַּפִנִימִיוּת Since the Land of Israel is divided into twelve portions לְפִי שֶׁאָרֵץ יִשְׂרָאֵל נָחַלָּקֶת לִי"ב חַלָּקִים, כְּנָגֶד י"ב corresponding to the twelve tribes of Israel, each tribe ascends in יָשַׁרָמִי יִשְׂרָאֵל, אֲשֶׁר, כַּל שֶׁבֶט וְשֵׁבֶט בִּמְסְלָתוֹ יַעַלָה, its own path; for every tribe has its own unique mode of divine שׁלָכל שׁבֵט ישׁ אֹפָן עֲבוֹדה שׁלוֹ service. For example: the general division of the people of Israel into וּלְדָגְמַא: הַחַלַקה הַכִּלַלִית דְּבָנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל לְיִשְׂכֵר וּזְבוּלוּוְ, Yissachar and Zevulun — those who dwell in tents (Torah יוֹשָׁבֵי אֹהֵל וּבַעֲלַי עֵסֶק, מָארֵי תּוֹרָה וּמָארֵי עַבִּדִּין טָבִין, scholars) and businessmen; masters of Torah and masters of good וְעַל־דֶּרֶךְ־זֶה בָּנוֹגֵע לְהַחֲלַקָה הַפְּרַטִית דִּי"ב שָׁבְטֵי deeds — and likewise in the particular division among the twelve

tribes of Israel.

Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Shlach

מְשִׂיחוֹת שַׁבָּת־פֶּרְשַׁת שְׁלַח, מְבָרְכִים ס־הַחֹדֶשׁ תַּמוּז ה'תנש"א From the talks of Shabbos Parshas Shelach, Blessing the Month of Tammuz, 1991

Accordingly, each one has one portion of the twelve parts of the Land, whose refinement corresponds to the mode of service and וּבָהַתָאַם לְכַךְ יֵשׁ לוֹ גַּם חֵלֵק אַחַד מִי"ב חַלְקֵי הַאַרֵץ tribe — and through the combined service of the twelve tribes of שַבּרוּרוֹ שַיַּךְ לָאֹפֶן הַעֲבוֹדָה וְשֵׁבֵט זַה, וּבְצֵרוּף הַעַבוֹדָה די"ב שָׁבָטֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל (יַחַד שִׁבְטֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל") בְּבֵרוּר י"ב Israel ("the tribes of Israel united"), in refining the twelve parts of the Land, the refinement of the entire Land is accomplished — all ֶחֶלְקֵי הָאָרֶץ נַעֲשָׂה הַבֵּרוּר דְּכָל הָאָרֵץ כַּלָּה, כַּל פָּרָטֵי the details of its division which include every detail of division הַהָּתְחַלְקוּת שָׁבָּה הַכּוֹלְלִים כָּל פְּרָטֵי הַהָּתְחַלְקוּת within this lower world (the entire world that was created for the שֶׁבָּאֶרֶץ הַלָּזוּ הַתַּחָתוֹנָה (כָּל הָעוֹלָם כַּלוֹ שֶׁנִבְרָא בִּשְׁבִיל sake of Israel), since the Land of Israel includes and contains יִשְׂרָאֵל"), כֵּיוָן שֶׁאָרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל כּוֹלָלָת וְיֵשׁ בָּהּ מִכָּל within it aspects of all other lands (as explained in the Midrash of ָרָאַרַצוֹת (כַּמָבֹאַר בִּמִדְרִשִׁי חַכַמִינוּ־זַ"ל). our Sages). And according to this, we must understand the reason (in the inner וְעַל־פִי־זֶה צָרִיךְ לְהָבִין הַטַעַם (בִּפְנִימִיוּת הָעִנְיָנִים) dimension) why each of the twelve leaders of Israel went to spy שַׁכַּל אַחַד מִי"ב נִשִּׂיאֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל הַלַךְ לַתוּר אֵת הַאַרֵץ out the entire Land — not just the portion of his tribe (especially כַּלַה, לא רַק הַחֵלֵק דִּשָׁבָטוֹ (וּבָפָרַט שָׁהַיָה יַדוּעַ הַחֵלֵק since the portion was already known to some tribes from the (לְכַמַּה שָׁבַטִים) מִבָּרְכַּת יַעַקֹב"), אֵלָא גַם הַחַלַקִים blessing of Yaakov) — but also the portions of the other tribes. דשאר השבטים For seemingly, since the service of that tribe is in its specific דְּלָכָאוֹרָה, כִּיוַן שֵׁעֲבוֹדָתוֹ שֵׁל שַׁבֶט זֵה הִיא בְּחֲלֵק מְסִיָם portion, what is the need and purpose of spying out also the הַשַּׁיָּךְ לוֹ, מַהוּ הַצֹּרֶךְ וּמַהִי הַתּוֹעֶלֶת בְּכֶךְ שֶׁיָתוּר גַּם אֶת portions of the other tribes, whose refinement belongs to and is הַחַלָּקִים דִּשָּׁאַר הַשָּׁבָטִים, שֶׁעֲבוֹדַת בֵּרוּרָם שַׁיָּכֶת performed by those other tribes? יְבִי שְׁאָר הַשְׁבָּטִים? And the explanation is — simply — that the effect of each prince וְהַבַּאוּר בָּזֶה – בְּפַשְׁטוּת – שֶׁהַפְּעָלָה דְכָל נָשִׂיא לָתוּר touring the entire Land, even the parts belonging to other tribes, is אָת הָאָרֶץ כַּלָּה, גַּם חָלְקֵי הָאָרֶץ דִּשְׁאָר הַשְּׁבָטִים, הִיא, due to the commandment "and you shall love your fellow as מָצַד הַצְוּוּי וְאָהַרְתָּ לְרֵעֲךָ כָּמוֹךְ", כִּיוָן שֶׁכָּל יִשְׂרָאֵל yourself," since all of Israel are guarantors and interconnected "עַרַבִּים (וּמְעַרָבִים) זֶה בָּזֶה", וְעַד לְקוֹמָה אַחַת שְׁלֶמָה.". "עַרַבִים with each other, until they form a single complete stature. And at a deeper level — through the unity of all the tribes of Israel וּבִעֹמֵק יוֹתֵר – שֶׁעַל־יִדֵי הַהָּתָאָחֲדוּת דְּכַל שָׁבָטֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל that is emphasized by the fact that each prince went to explore the שַׁמַּדְגָשֶׁת בָּכָךְ שֶׁכָּל נַשִּׂיא הָלַךְ לָתוּר אֶת הָאַרֵץ כַּלָּה entire Land — the refinement of the Land is achieved in a higher נַעשִׂית הַפָּעַלָה דְבֵרוּר הָאָרֵץ בָּאֹפֶן נַעֵלָה יוֹתֵר, לְהִיוֹתָה manner, as it comes from and through a lofty level in Israel that מָצַד וְעַל־יִדֵי דַּרָגָא נַעַלִית כִּיִשְׂרָאֵל שָׁלְמַעְלָה transcends the division into twelve tribes — a level that is beyond מַהָתְחַלְקוּת לי"ב שָׁבַטִים, הַבְּחִינַה שֵׁשַׁלְמַעְלָה division, as it extends and penetrates into the realm of division, as מַהָתְחַלְקוּת, כְּפִי שֶׁנִּמְשֶׁכֶת וְחוֹדֶרֶת בְּדַרְגַּת הַהִתְחַלְקוּת, will be explained below. כָּדִלְקַמָּנְ (π)

Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Shlach

אַבֶּרִכִּים ס־הַחֹדֶשׁ תַּמּוּז ה'תנש"א מְשִׂיחוֹת שַׁבָּת־בָּּרָשַׁת שְׁלַח, מְבָרְכִים ס־הַחֹדֶשׁ מִּמּוּז From the talks of Shabbos Parshas Shelach, Blessing the Month of Tammuz, 1991

And as a preface, an explanation of the connection and relevance of the sending of the spies to the month of Sivan — that the sending of the spies took place on the 29th of Sivan, and this is emphasized also in the reading of the Parshah of the Spies close to the end of the month of Sivan — the month of the Giving of the Torah:

וּבְהֶקְדֵּם בַּאוּר הַקָּשֶׁר וְהַשַּיָּכוּת דְּשִׁלּוּחַ הַמִּרַגְלִים לְחֹדֶשׁ סִיוָן – שֶׁשָׁלּוּחַ הַמְּרַגְלִים הָיָה בְּכ"ט סִיוָן", וּמְדְגָשׁ גַּם בְּהַקְרִיאָה דְפָרָשַׁת -הַמְּרַגְלִים קָרוֹב לְסִיוּמוֹ שֶׁל חֹדֶשׁ :סִיוַן – הַחֹדֵשׁ דְמַתֵּון תּוֹרֵה

It is known that the refinement of the world is accomplished through, and by means of, the service of Israel in the Torah. And in the terminology of Kabbalah and Chassidus: "With wisdom (specifically) it is refined" — the wisdom of the Torah. And one can say that for this reason, the sending of the spies (the beginning and opening of the refinement of the world through conquest and entry into the Land) took place at the end of the month of Sivan — when we transition from the time of the Giving of the Torah to the service of refining the world through and by means of the Torah.

יָדוּעַ שֶׁבֵּרוּר הָעוֹלָם נַעֲשֶׂה בְּכֹחַ וְעַל־יְדֵי הָעֲבוֹדָה דְיִשְׂרָאֵל בַּתּוֹרָה, וּבִּלְשׁוֹן הַקַבְּלָה וְהַחֲסִידוּת" בְּחָכְמָה (דַּוְקָא) אִתְבְּרִירוּ", חָכְמַת הַתּוֹרָה. וְיֵשׁ לוֹמֵר, שֶׁמָטַעִם זֶה הָיָה שְׁלוּחַ הַמְּרַגְלִים (הַהַתְחָלָה וְהַפְתִיחָה דְבֵרוּר הָעוֹלָם בְּהַכְּבּוּשׁ וְהַכְּנִיסָה לָאָרֶץ) בְּסִיוּמוֹ שֶׁל חֹדֶשׁ סִיוָן - בְּשֶׁיּוֹצְאִים מִזְמֵן מַתַּן תּוֹרָה לָעֲבוֹדָה דְבֵרוּר הָעוֹלָם בִּכֹחַ וְעַל־יִדֵי הַתּּוֹרָה

And since in Israel and Torah there exist two general levels — the level of unity and the level of differentiation — as is known that "Yisrael" is an acronym for "There are 600,000 letters in the Torah," meaning that each and every Jew has an individual letter in the Torah (from which his vitality is drawn, etc.), and according to Halachah, every letter must be surrounded by blank parchment, each letter separate — and nevertheless, all 600,000 letters of the Torah and the 600,000 souls of Israel are one unified entity, one Torah, like a Torah scroll whose validity depends on the completeness of every single letter (neither missing nor extra) — it can be said that accordingly, there are also two forms of refinement of the world (which was created for the sake of Israel and the Torah): one refinement from the perspective of the level of differentiation in Torah and in Israel, and a higher refinement from the perspective of the level of unity in Torah and in Israel.

ְוְכֵיוָן שֶׁבְּיִשְׂרָאֵל וְתוֹרָה יָשְׁנָם ב' דְרָגוֹת (בִּכְלָלוּת),
דַּרְגַת הָאַחְדוּת, וְדַרְגַת הַהְתַּלְקוּת, כַּיָּדוּעַ שֶׁיִשְׂרָאֵל"
רְאֹשֵׁי־ תֵבוֹת יֵשׁ שִׁשִׁים רְבּוֹא אוֹתִיּוֹת לַתּוֹרָה", שֶׁלְכָל
שֶׁיּיִם מִיּיְתוֹ כו'), שֶׁעַל־פִי דִין צְרִיכָה לְהְיוֹת כָּל אוֹת מְקֶפֶּת
הְּיִּוֹת כְּל אוֹת בִּפְנֵי עַצְמָה, וּבְיַחֵד עִם זֶה, כָּל אוֹת מְקֶפֶּת
הָּאוֹתִיּוֹת דְּס'־רְבּוֹא בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל הֵם מְצִיאוּת אַחַת,
הָאוֹתִיּוֹת שָׁבּוֹ (לֹא חָסֵר וְלֹא יָתֵיר) – יֵשׁ לוֹמֵר,
הָאוֹתִיּוֹת שֶׁבּוֹ (לֹא חָסֵר וְלֹא יָתֵיר) – יֵשׁ לוֹמֵר,
הַהְתְּאֵם לְכָךְ יָשְׁנָם ב' אֶפָנִים בְּבֵרוּר הָעוֹלָם שֶׁנִּבְרָא
הַהְתְּחֵלְקוּת שֶׁבַּתּוֹרָה וּבְיִשְׂרָאֵל, וּבֵרוּר מָעַדְ דַּרְגַּת

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Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Shlach

מְשִׂיחוֹת שַׁבָּת־פָּרְשַׁת שְׁלַח, מְבְרְכִים ס־הַחֹדֶשׁ תַּמוּז ה'תנש"א From the talks of Shabbos Parshas Shelach, Blessing the Month of Tammuz, 1991

And the explanation of the matter: The two levels within Torah—the level of unity and the level of differentiation—are, in general, Torah and mitzvos. Torah is one Torah, because the Torah is the wisdom of the Holy One, blessed be He, and since God is One, and He and His wisdom are One, therefore the Torah is one Torah.	וּבַאוּר הָעִנְיָן: ב' הַדְּרָגוֹת שֶׁבַּתוֹרָה, דַּרְגַּת הָאַחְדוּת וְדַרְגַּת הַהִּתְחַלְקוּת, הֵם (בִּכְלָלוּת) תּוֹרָה וּמִצְווֹת: תּוֹרָה הִיא תּוֹרָה אַחַת, כִּי, הַתּוֹרָה הִיא חָכְמָתוֹ שֶׁל הַקָּדוֹש־בָּרוּך הוּא, וְכֵיוָן שֶׁה' אֶחָד וְהוּא יִתְבָּרֵךְ וְחָכְמָתוֹ ;אֶחָד, לָכֵן גַּם הַתּוֹרָה הִיא תּוֹרָה אַחַת
And mitzvos are in a form of division: 613 mitzvos — 248 positive commandments and 365 prohibitions — because the mitzvos are instructions to man how to conduct himself in the world. And since the reality of man and the world is in a structure of division corresponding to 613 — the 248 limbs and 365 sinews of "this small world, man," for everything the Holy One created in His world, He created in man — therefore the mitzvos are also divided into 613.	ּוּמָצְוֹוֹת הֵם בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁל הִתְחַלְקוּת, תַּרְיַ"ג מִצְווֹת, רְמַ"ח מִצְווֹת־צַּשֵׂה וְשָׁסָ"ה מִצְווֹת־לֹא־תַצֲשֶׂה, כִּי הַמִּצְווֹת הֵם צִּוּוִים לְהָאָדָם אֵיךְ לְהִתְנַהֵג בָּעוֹלָם, וְכֵיוָן שֻׁמְצִיאוּת הָאָדָם וְהָעוֹלָם הִיא בָּאֹפֶן שֶׁל הִתְחַלְקוּת לְתַרְיַ"ג, רְמַ"ח אֵבָרִים וְשָׁסָ"ה גִידִים דְּעוֹלָם קָטָן זֶה הָאָדָם, שֶׁכָּל מַה שֶׁבָּרִא הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְּ־הוּא בְּעוֹלָמוֹ בָּרָא בָּאָדָם, לָכֵן גַּם הַמִּצְווֹת נָחֲלָקִים לְתַרְיַ"ג
And more particularly within Torah itself — the distinction between the revealed aspect of Torah and the inner dimension of Torah: The revealed Torah — the sixty tractates which explain the detailed laws of prohibition and permission, purity and impurity, kosher and non-kosher, through which the world is refined — is in a manner of differentiation.	וּבִפְרָטִיוּת יוֹתֵר בַּתּוֹרָה עַצְמָה - הַחַלוּק שֶׁבֵּין נִגְלָה דְתּוֹרָה לְפְנִימִיוּת הַתּוֹרָה: נִגְלָה דְתּוֹרָה, שִׁשִׁים מַסְּכְתּוֹת שֶׁמְבָאֲרִים פְּרָטֵי הַהֲלָכוֹת דְּאָסוּר וְהָתַּר טְמְאָה וְטָהֵרָה כָּשֶׁר וּפָסוּל שָׁעַל יָדָם נַעֲשָׂה בֵּרוּר הָעוֹלָם, הֵם בְּאֹפֶן ;שֶׁל הִתְחַלְקוּת
And the inner Torah, which explains matters of G-dliness — "Know the G-d of your father" — is in a form of unity ("there is no disagreement there," not even the term "division").	וּפְנִימִיוּת הַתּוֹרָה, שָׁמְבָאֶרֶת עִנְיָנֵי אֱלֹקוּת, דַע אֶת אֱלֹקֵי אָבִיךּ, הִיא בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁל אַחְדוּת (לֵית תַּמֶּן כוּ' מַחֲלֹקֶת, גַּם מָלְשׁוֹן הִתְחַלְקוּת.
And the parallel in Israel — that the concept of unity is from the perspective of the soul, that they are all matched and have one Father, from the root of their soul in the One G-d. And the concept of differentiation is from the descent into the body, which is divided, in order to refine the world.	וְדַגְמָתוֹ בְּיִשְׂרָאֵל - שָׁעִנְיַן הָאַחְדוּת הוּא מִצַד הַנְשָׁמָה, שָּכַּלָן מַתְאִימוֹת וְאָב אֶחָד לְכְלָנָה מִצַד שׁרֶשׁ נַפְשָׁם בַּה' אֶחָד, וְעִנְיַן הַהִּתְחַלְקוּת הוּא מִצַד הַיְרִידָה בְּגוּף (שָׁהַגוּפִּים מְחָלָקִים) כְּדֵי לְבָרֵר הָעוֹלֶם.
And more specifically within the service of the soul itself — the concept of differentiation is in the individual powers of intellect and emotions, and the concept of unity is the essence of the soul, which is above the division of particular powers, whose revelation comes through self-nullification and the absence of self.	וּבִפְרָטִיּוּת יוֹתֵר בַּעֲבוֹדַת הַנְשָׁמָה עַצְמָה שָׁעִנְיֵן הַהָּתְחַלְקוּת הוּא מִצֵד הַכּּחוֹת הַפְּרָטִיים דְשֵׁכָל וּמִדּוֹת, וְעִנְיֵן הָאַחְדוּת הוּא עֶצֶם הַנְשָׁמָה שָׁלְמֵעְלָה מֵהְתְחַלְקוּת דְּכֹחוֹת פְּרָטִיים, שָׁהִתְגַּלּוּתָה עַל־יְדֵי הַבְּטוּל וְהֶעְדֵר הַמְצִיאוּת.

Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Shlach

אַבֶּרְכִים ס־הַחֹדֶשׁ תַּמּוּז ה'תנש"א מְשִׂיחוֹת שַׁבָּת־בָּרָשֵׁת שְׁלַח, מְבָרְכִים ס־הַחֹדֶשׁ הַּמּוּז ה'תנש"א From the talks of Shabbos Parshas Shelach, Blessing the Month of Tammuz, 1991

And the novelty in this: that although the main service of refining the world comes from the level of differentiation in Torah and Israel, and the level of unity in Torah and Israel is above the world — nevertheless, the service in the world must also be from the level of unity in Torah and Israel. For it is through this that the refinement of the world is accomplished in ultimate perfection — that the level of G-dliness which is above the world is drawn down and revealed in the world, even to the ultimate, absolute unity.

ְוְהַחִדּוּשׁ שֶׁבַּדָּבָר – שֶׁאַף שָׁעָקֵר הָעֲבוֹדָה דְבֵרוּר הָעוֹלְם הִיא מִצֵּד דַרְגַּת הַהִּתְחַלְקוּת שֻׁבַּתוֹרָה וּבְיִשְׂרָאֵל, וְאִלּוּ דַּרְגַּת הָאַחְדוּת שֻׁבַּתוֹרָה וּבְיִשְׂרָאֵל הִיא לְמַעְלָה מֵּסְעוֹלֶם, מָבָּל־מֶמָקוֹם, צְרִיכָה לְהִיוֹת הָעֲבוֹדָה בָּעוֹלֶם גַּם מִצֵּד דַּרְגַּת הָאַחְדוּת שֶׁבַּתוֹרָה וּבְיִשְׂרָאֵל, שָׁנִּמְשָׁךְ וּמִרְגַּלֶּה בַּעוֹלֶם דַּרְגַּת הָאֱלֹקוּת שָׁלְמֵעְלָה מָהַעוֹלֵם, וְעַד לַאֲחָדוּת הַפְּשׁוּטֵה.

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And it may be said, that the two modes of refining the world (from the perspective of the level of separation and from the perspective of the level of unity) are alluded to in the two modes of sending the spies: by Moshe and by Yehoshua. In the sending of the spies by Moshe—twelve men, one man from each tribe, who went to scout all twelve portions of the land which was divided among the twelve tribes—this emphasizes the activity of refining the land in a manner of separation.

ְוְיֵשׁ לּוֹמַר, שָׁב' הָאֲפָנִים דְּבֵרוּר הָעוֹלָם (מִצַד דַּרְגַּת הַהִּתְּחַלְקוּת וּמְצַד דַּרְגַּת הָאַחְדוּת) מְרְמָזִים בְּב' הָאֲפָנִים דְּשָׁלּוּחַ הַמְרַגְלִים, עַל־יִדִי מֹשֶׁה וְעַל־יְדֵי יְהוֹשָׁעַ: בְּשָׁלוּחַ הַמְּרַגְלִים דְּמֹשֶׁה – שְׁנֵים עָשָׂר אֲנָשִׁים אִישׁ אֶחָד לַשְּׁבָט שֶׁהָלְכוּ לָתוּר אֶת כָּל י"ב חָלְקֵי הָאֶרֶץ שָׁהִתְחַלְקָה לִי"ב הַשְׁבָטִים – מָדְגָשֶׁת הַפְּעָלָה דְבֵרוּר הָאָרֶץ בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁל הָתִחַלְקוּת

And this matter was done through and from the perspective of the aspect of separation that exists in the Jewish people and in the Torah—"for your opinion," the aspect of daas, which includes also chochmah and binah, and all the emotions that are born from the intellect, inner powers that are in a mode of separation, and "for your opinion" specifically, the daas of man, which alludes to the descent and embodiment of Torah (daas) into human knowledge, wherein it is subject to and made into a matter of separation.

וְעִנְיֶן זֶה נַצֲשָׂה עַל־יְדֵי וּמְצֵד בְּחִינַת הַהִּתְחַלְקוּת שֶׁבִּישִׂרָאֵל וּבַתּוֹרָה – לְדַעְתָּךְ בְּחִינַת הַדַּעַת, שֶׁכּוֹלֵל גַּם חָכְמָה וּבִינָה, וְכָל הַמִּדּוֹת שָׁנּוֹלָדִים מִן הַמַּחִין, כֹּחוֹת פְּנִימִיִּים שֶׁהֵם בְּאֹכֶּן שֶׁל הִתְחַלְקוּת, וּלְדַעְתְּךְ דַּיְקָא, דַדַעַת הָאָדָם, שֶׁרוֹמֵז עַל הַיְרִידָה וְהַהִּתְלַבְּשׁוּת דְּתּוֹרָה (דַעַת) בְּדַעַת הָאָדָם, שֶׁאָז שֵׁיָךְ וְנַעֲשֶׂה בָּה עִנְיָן שֶׁל הַתְחַלְקוּת.

Whereas in the sending of the spies by Yehoshua—two men (and not twelve), and they did not scout the entire land, only Jericho, the gateway of the Land of Israel (which includes the entire land)—this emphasizes the activity of clarifying the generality of the land in a manner above separation.

וּבְשִׁלוּחַ הַמְּרַגְלִים דִיהוֹשֶׁעַ שְׁנַיִם אֲנָשִׁים (וְלֹא י"ב), וְלֹא הָלְכוּ לָתוּר אֶת הָאָרֶץ כַּלָּה, כִּי אִם לִירִיחוֹ, מַּנְעוּלָה שָׁל אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל (שֶׁכּוֹלָלֶת כָּל הָאָרֶץ כַּלָּה) – מִדְגֶשֶׁת הַפְעָלָה דְבַרוּר כְּלָלוּת הָאָרֶץ בְּאֹכֶּן שֶׁלְמַעְלָה יִמָהְתָחַלְקוּת;

Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Shlach

מְשִׂיחוֹת שַׁבָּת־בֶּּרְשֵׁת שְׁלַח, מְבָרְכִים ס־הַחֹדֶשׁ תִּמוּז ה'תנש"א From the talks of Shabbos Parshas Shelach, Blessing the Month of Tammuz, 1991

And this matter was done through and from the aspect of unity that exists in the Jewish people and in the Torah—not from his own initiative but because God commanded him—not from the aspect of daas (inner powers), the daas of man which operates in a mode of being a distinct entity, but rather from the command of the Holy One, in a manner of acceptance of the yoke and self-nullification of the soul that is above separation, in which all Jews are equal.	וְעִנְיָן זֶה נַעֲשֶׂה עַל־יְדֵי וּמְצַד בְּחִינַת הָאַחדוּת שֶׁבְּיִשׂרָאֵל וּבַתּוֹרָה – לֹא מִדַּעְתּוֹ רַק שֶׁהַשֵׁם יִתְבָּרַךְ צִּוּהוּ – לֹא מִצֵד בְּחִינַת הַדַּעַת (כֹּחוֹת בְּנִימִיִּם), וְדַעַת הָאָדָם שֶׁהוּא בְּאֹפָן שֶׁל מְצִיאוּת, אֶלֶּא מִצַד צִוּוּי הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא, בְּאֹפָן שֶׁל קַבְּלַת עַל וּבְטוּל דְהַנְשָׁמָה שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מֵהִתְחַלְקוּת, בְּכָל יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּשָׁוָה
And it may be said that this concept is also alluded to in the phrase: "two men spies secretly": "two" and not twelve—for in the service of acceptance of the yoke and self-nullification, the details of the ten faculties (the ten added to the basic two) are not relevant, but only the two primary categories of positive and negative commandments, do and do not do.	ןְיֵשׁ לוֹמַר, שֶׁעְנְיֶן זֶה מְרַמֶּז גַּם בְּשְׁנַיִם אֲנָשִׁים מְרַגְלִים חֶרֶשׁ: שְׁנַיִם, וְלֹא שְׁנֵים עָשֶׂר - כִּי, בַּעֲבוֹדָה דְּקַבָּלַת־עֹל וּבְטוּל לֹא נוֹגֵעַ פְּרָטֵי הַהִּתְחַלְקוּת דְּעָשָׂר כּחוֹת (עָשָׂר הַנּוֹסְפִים עַל הַשְׁנַיִם), כִּי אִם ב' הַקַדִּין דְּחִיוּב וּשְׁלִילָה, גַּשֵׂה וְלֹא תַעֲשֶׂה
"Men" without specifying leaders of Israel—for the matter of accepting the yoke and nullification is equal in all of Israel.	אָנָשִׁים סְתָם, וְלֹא נְשִׂיאֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל – כִּי, עִנְיַן הַקַבָּלַת־עֹל וְהַבְּטוּלִי הוּא בְּכָל יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּשָׁוָה.
"Spies secretly"—that this kind of service, from acceptance of the yoke and nullification, is not expressed through publicity and noise, but in quiet, "walking modestly with your God."	וּמְרַגְלִים חָרָשׁ – שֶׁהָעֲבוֹדָה שֶׁמִצֵּד הַקַבְּלַת־עֹל וּבְטוּל הִיא (לֹא מִתּוֹךְ פִּרְסוּם וְרַעַשׁ, אֶלָּא) בַּחֲשַׁאִי, הַצְּנֵעַ לָכֶת .עָם אֱלֹקֵיךְ
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And it becomes even more sweetly understood based on the teachings of our Sages in the Midrash that the "two men" whom Yehoshua sent were Calev and Pinchas:	וְיָמְתַּק יוֹתֵר עַל־פִּי הַמְבֹאָר בְּמִדְרְשִׁי חֲכָמֵינוּ־זַ"ל שֶׁשְנַיִם אֲנָשִׁים שֶׁשֶּׁלַח יְהוֹשֻׁעַ הֵם כָּלֵב וּפִינְחָס:
Calev was the only one (besides Yehoshua) who remained from Moshe's spies, as "a different spirit was with him and he followed Me fully."	ּכָּלֵב הוּא הַיְחִידִי (נוֹסֶף עַל יְהוֹשֻׁעַ) שֶׁנִּשְׁאֵר מֵהַמְּרַגְּלִים דְּמֹשֶׁה, כִּיוָן שֶׁהָיְתָה רוּחַ אַחֶרֶת עִמּוֹ וַיְמַלֵּא אַחֲרָי גוֹ'.
But Pinchas, son of Elazar son of Aharon the Kohen, from the tribe of Levi—why did Yehoshua send him to spy out the land for the purpose of conquest, if the tribe of Levi does not go to war like the other tribes of Israel?	אֲבָל פִּינְחָס, בָּנוֹ שֶׁל אֶלְעָזָר בֶּן אַהַרֹן הַכּּהֵן, מִשֵּׁבֶט לֵוִי – לָמָה שְׁלָחוֹ יְהוֹשֵׁעַ לְרְאוֹת אֶת הָאָרֶץ לְצֹרֶךְ כִּבּוּשָׁהּ, ?הֲרֵי שֵׁבֶט לֵוִי לֹא עוֹרְכִין מִלְחָמָה כְּשְׁאָר יִשְׂרָאֵל
The explanation may be based on the Gemara: In the future, Eretz Yisrael will be divided among 13 tribes—including Levi—as it is written: "The gate of Levi, one."	ןְיֵשׁ לוֹמַר הַבַּאוּר בָּזֶה – עַל־פִּי דִבְרֵי הַגְּמָרָא עֲתִידָה אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל שֶׁתִּתְחַלֵּק לִשְׁלֹשָׁה עָשָׂר שְׁבָטִים, שֶׁגַם שֵׁבֶט לֵוִי יְקַבֵּל חַלֶּק בָּאָרֶץ, כְּמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב שַׁעַר לֵוִי אֶחָד.

Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Shlach

מְשִׂיחוֹת שַׁבָּת־בְּּרְשֵׁת שְׁלַח, מְבְרְכִים ס־הַחֹדֶשׁ מִּמוּז ה'תנש"א From the talks of Shabbos Parshas Shelach, Blessing the Month of Tammuz, 1991

Why didn't Levi merit a share in Eretz Yisrael or its spoils with the rest of the tribes? Because they were set apart to serve Hashem, to teach His upright ways and just laws to the multitudes—as it says: "They shall teach Your judgments to Yaakov and Your Torah to Yisrael."	לָמָה לֹא זָכָה לֵוִי בְּנַחֲלַת אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל וּבְבִזְתָּהּ עִם אָחָיו הַמְפָּנֵי שֶׁהַבְדִּיל לַעֲבֹד אֶת ה׳ לְשָׁרְתוֹ וּלְהוֹרוֹת דְּרָכִיו הַיְשָׁרִים וּמִשְׁפָּטִיו הַצַּדִּיקִים לָרַבִּים, שֶׁנֶּאֱמֵר יוֹרוּ מִשְׁפָּטִיד לְיַעֲלִב וְתוֹרָתְךּ לִישְׂרָאֵל.
Therefore they are separated from the ways of the world: they do not wage war like other tribes and do not inherit land. Rather, they are the legion of Hashem—as it says: "Bless, Hashem, his army," and Hashem Himself is their portion, as it is said: "I am your portion and inheritance."	לְפִיכָך הַבְדִּילוּ מִדַּרְכֵי הָעוֹלֶם, לֹא עוֹרְכִין מִלְחָמָה כִּשְׁאָר יִשְׂרָאֵל וְלֹא נוֹחֲלִין אֶלֶּא הֵם חֵיל ה׳, שֶׁנֶּאֱמֵר בָּרַדְּ ה׳ חֵילוֹ, וְהוּא בָּרוּדְ הוּא זוֹכֶה לָהֶם, שֶׁנָּאֱמֵר אֲנִי הֶלְקִדְּ וְנַחֲלָתִדְּ
But in the future, since in those days knowledge, wisdom, and truth will increase—as it says: "The earth will be filled with knowledge of Hashem" and the world's only occupation will be to know Hashem alone	אֲבָל לֶעָתִיד לָבוֹא – פִּיוָן שֶׁבְּאוֹתָם הַיָּמִים תִּרְבֶּה הַדַּעַת וְהַחָּכְמָה וְהָצֵמֶת, שֶׁנֶּצֵמֵר כִּי מָלְאָה הָאָרֶץ דֵּעָה אֶת ה׳ וְעַד שֶׁלֹּא יִהְיָה עֵסֶק כָּל הָעוֹלֶם אֶלָּא לָדַעַת אֶת ה׳ בְּלְבַד שֶׁנָּאֱמַר כִּי מָלְאָה הָאָרֶץ דֵּעָה אֶת ה׳ כַּמִּיִם לַיָּם – מְכַסִּים
there will no longer be a need for Levi to be separated from worldly affairs, for the entire world will then reach a state of complete perfection. Therefore, the tribe of Levi too will receive a portion in the Land.	לֹא יִהְיֶה צֹרֶדְּ בַּהַבְדָּלָה דְּשֵׁבֶט לֵוִי מִדַּרְכֵי הָעוֹלָם שֶׁיָּהְיֶה אָז בְּתַכְלִית הַשְּׁלֵמוּת, וְלָכֵן יְקַבֵּל גַּם שֵׁבֶט לֵוִי חֵלֶק וְנַחֲלָה בָּאָרֶץ.
One may say that this future 13-tribe division is linked to the level of unity beyond division—since 13 is numerically equal to "echad" (one).	וְיֵשׁ לוֹמֵר, שֶׁהַחֲלָקָה לִי"ג שְׁבָּטִים דְּלֶעָתִיד לָבוֹא קְשׁוּרָה עִם דַּרְגַּת הָאַחְדוּת שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מֵהִתְחַלְקוּת – י"ג בָּגִימַטְרִיָּא אֶחָד.
The division of the Land in the future will be such that Hashem Himself will apportion it, as it says: "And these are their portions—says Hashem."	חַלֶקֶת הָאָרֶץ לֶעָתִיד לָבוֹא תִּהְיֶה בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁהַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא מְחַלֵּק לָהֶם בְּעַצְמוֹ, שֶׁנֶּאֱמַר וְאֵלֶּה מַחְלְקֹתָם נְאֻם ה׳
From this we understand that even the division will be in a manner of unity—not like this world's division (where if one person has a vineyard, he lacks a wheat field), but in the World to Come each person will have it all—mountain, valley, and plain—as it says: "The gate of Reuven, one the gate of Yehudah, one the gate of Levi, one." Hashem Himself will divide it.	שֶׁמָּנֶּה מוּבָן, שֶׁגַּם הַחֲלָקָה הִיא מִצַּד וּבְאֹפֶן שֶׁל אַחְדוּת, שֶׁלָּכֵן, לֹא כַּחֲלָקָה שֶׁל עוֹלָם הַזָּה, חֲלָקָה שֶׁל עוֹלָם הַבָּא – הָעוֹלֶם הַזֶּה אָדָם יֵשׁ לוֹ שְׁדֵה לָבָן אֵין לוֹ שְׁדֵה פַּרְדֵּס, שְׁדֵה פַּרְדֵּס אֵין לוֹ שְׁדֵה לָבָן, לָעוֹלֶם הַבָּא אֵין לְךּ כָּל אֶחָד וְאֶחָד שֶׁאֵין לוֹ בָּהָר וּבַשְּׁפֵלָה וּבָעֵמֶק, שֶׁנֶּאֱמַר שַׁעַר רְאוּבֵן אֶחָד שַׁעַר יְהוּדָה אֶחָד שַׁעַר לֵוִי אֶחָד – הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּךְ־הוּא מְחַלֵּק לָהֶם בְּעַצְמוֹ

Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Shlach

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And the explanation in this (in the inner dimensions of the matter) is that in the present time, the refinement of the world is accomplished through drawing down and revealing a level of G-dliness that is related to the world, and therefore is enclothed within the divisions that exist in the world. But in the future time (after the refinement of the world is completed), there will also be the drawing down and revelation of a level of G-dliness that is beyond the divisions of the world—pure unity—through the unity of Israel, for all of them will be on the level of the tribe of Levi; not just the tribe of Levi alone, but every single individual... whose spirit moves him... behold, he becomes sanctified as a Holy of Holies, and Hashem will be his portion and inheritance forever and ever... just as the Kohanim and Levites merited.

ְהַהַּסְבָּרָה בָּזֶה (בִּפְנִימִיוּת הָעִנְינִים) שֶׁבִּזְמֵן הַזֶּה נַצְשָׂה בָּרוּר הָעוֹלָם עַל־יְדֵי הַמְשָׁכֶת וְגִלּוּי דַּרְגַּת הָצֶּלֹקוּת הַשַּיָּכֶת לָעוֹלָם שֻׁלָכֵן מִתְלַבָּשֶׁת בַּהִתְחַלְקוּת שֶׁבָּעוֹלָם, וְלֶעָתִיד לָבוֹא (לְאַחֲרִי שֻׁיָּשְׁלַם בֵּרוּר הָעוֹלָם) תִּהְיָה גַּם הַמְשָׁכַת וְגִלּוּי דַּרְגַּת הָצֶלֹקוּת שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מֵהַהִתְחַלְקוּת דְעוֹלָם, אַחְדוּת הַפְּשׁוּטָה, עַל־יְדִי הָאַחְדוּת דְּיִשְׂרָאֵל שֶׁיּהְיוּ כַּלָּם בְּדַרְגַּת שַׁבֶּט לַוִי לֹא שֵׁבֶט לֵוִי בִּלְבַד אֶלָּא בָּל אִישׁ וְאִישׁ כו' אֲשֶׁר נַדְּבָה רוּחוֹ אוֹתוֹ .. הַרֵי־זֶה בִּתְקַדַּשׁ לִּדָשׁ לְדָשִׁים וְיִהְיֶה ה' חֶלְקוֹ וְנַחֲלָתוֹ לְעוֹלָם וּלְעוֹלְם עוֹלָמִים.. בְּמוֹ שֻׁזָּכָה לַכּהָנִים לַלְוִיִם

And more specifically (even in the future itself) — this is the distinction between the state and condition of "the earth will be filled with knowledge of Hashem" (as the Rambam writes in Hilchos Teshuvah) and the addition (in Hilchos Melachim) of "as waters cover the sea":

וּבִפְרָטִיוּת יוֹתֵר (לֶעָתִיד לָבוֹא גּוּפָא) – הֲרֵי־זֶה הַחַלּוּק שֶׁבֵּין הַמַצְמָד וּמֵצָב דְּמָלְאָה הָאָרֶץ דַעָּה אֶת ה''' (כְּמוֹ־שָׁכָּתַב הָרַמְבַּ"ם בְּהַלְכוֹת מְשׁוּבָה) לְהַהוֹסָכָּה (בְּהִלְכוֹת מְלָכִים) דְבַמֵּיִם לַיָּם מְכַסִים

"The earth will be filled with knowledge of Hashem" — meaning that the reality of the earth will be full and entirely permeated with knowledge of Hashem — due to and through a level of G-dliness that relates to the earth, i.e., the level of Torah ("knowledge of Hashem") that descends and is drawn according to the structure of the world (the level of division within the Torah).

מָלְאָה הָאָרֶץ דַּעָה אֶת ה'" – שֶׁהַמְצִיאוּת דְהָאָרֶץ" מְלֵאָה וַחֲדוּרָה כַּלָּה בְּדַעָה אֶת ה'" – מִצַד וְעַל־יְדֵי דַּרְגַּת הָאֱלֹקוּת שֶׁבְּעֵרֶהְ לְהָאָרֶץ, שֶׁיוֹהִי דַּרְגַּת הַתּוֹרָה (דַּעָה אֶת ה'") שֶׁיוֹרֶדֶת וְנִמְשֶׁכֶת לְפִי עֵרֶךְ גִּדְרֵי הָעוֹלָם (דַּרְגַּת (הַהִתְחַלְקוּת שֶׁבַּתּוֹרָה

And beyond this — "as waters cover the sea," meaning that the reality of the earth is completely covered in the waters of knowledge, through a level of G-dliness beyond the earth — Torah in its purity, the wisdom of the Holy One, blessed be He ("one Torah"), through whose drawing and revelation in the world it will be visibly apparent that the entire reality of the world is nothing other than the revelation of His wisdom.

וּלְמַעְלָה מִזָּה, כַּמַּיִם לַיָם מְכַסִים" שֶׁהַמְצִיאוּת דְּהָאֶרֶץ--מְכַסָה לְגַמְרֵי בְּמֵי הַדֵּעַת מִצֵד וְעַל־יִדֵי דַּרְגַּת הָאֱלֹקוּת שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מֵהָאֶרֶץ, תּוֹרָה (דַּעָה אֶת ה'") בְּטָהָרָתָה, חָכְמָתוֹ שֶׁל הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא (תּוֹרָה אַחַת"), אֲשֶׁר, עַל־יְדֵי הַמְשָׁכָתָה וְהִתְגַלוּתָה בָּעוֹלָם נִכָּר וְנִרְאָה בְּגָלוּי שֶׁהַמְצִיאוּת דְּכָל הָעוֹלָם אֵינָה אֶלָא הַהִתְגַלוּת דְּחָכְמָתוֹ שֶׁל הַקַּדוֹשׁ־ בַּרוּדְ־הוּא

יְשֶׁבָּמָצְוָה פָּרַטִית יָהִיוּ כָּלוּלִים כַּל מִצְווֹת הַתּוֹרֵה ?

The Rebbe

Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Shlach

מְשִׂיחוֹת שַׁבָּת־פֶּרְשַׁת שְׁלַח, מְבָרְכִים ס־הַחֹדֶשׁ תַּמוּז ה'תנש"א From the talks of Shabbos Parshas Shelach, Blessing the Month of Tammuz, 1991

"All of them You made with wisdom" (Tehillim 104:24), and as כַּלַם בָּחַכְמַה עֲשִׂיתַ "132, וּכְמַאֲמַר־ רַבּוֹתֵינוּ־זַ"ל כַּל our Sages said (Avos 6:11), "Everything that the Holy One, מַה שֶבַרָא הַקַּדוֹש־בַּרוּךְ־הוּא בִּעוֹלַמוֹ לֹא בַּרָאוֹ אֵלַא blessed be He, created in His world, He created only for His לָכְבוֹדוֹ"133, וְאֵין כַּבוֹד אֵלָא תּוֹרָה "134 glory" — and "there is no glory but Torah." And in the language of the Rambam at the beginning of his work (a powerful introduction that culminates in a more elevated וּבַלְשׁוֹן הַרַמָבַ"ם בָּהַתְחַלַת סָפָרוֹ (מַתְכִּיפִין הַתְחַלַה conclusion): "The foundation of foundations and the pillar of לְהַשִּׁלְמַה "135 בָּאֹפָן מְחָדֵּשׁ וְנַעֵלָה יוֹתֵר) יְסוֹד wisdom is to know that there exists a First Being... and all היסודות ועמוד החכמות לידע שיש שם מצוי ראשון existence... was brought into being only from the truth of His כו' וָכַל הַנָּמְצַאִים כוּ' לֹא נָמְצָאוּ אֵלַא מַאֲמָתַּת הָמַצָאוֹ", existence." This is what the Torah says: "There is none else 137"הוּא שֶׁהַתּוֹרָה אוֹמֶרֶת אֵין 136 עוֹד מְלְבַדּוֹ besides Him" (Devarim 4:35). And one may say that the preparation for the completeness of the ָוְיֵשׁ לוֹמַר, שֶׁהָהֶכַנָה לְשָׁלֵמוּת הַאַרֵץ לֵעַתִּיד לַבוֹא, Land in the future, when it will be divided to 13 tribes, including ָבָשַׁתַּתָחַלָּק הַאַרֵץ לִי"ג שָׁבַטִים, גַּם שַׁעַר לַוִי אָחַד", "Gate of Levi one," through and because of the level of unity in עַל־יִדִי וּמִצֵד דַּרָגַת הַאַחִדוּת שֶׁבִּישָׂרָאֵל וּבַתּוֹרָה, Israel and in the Torah, began with the sending of the spies by הַתְחִילֵה בִּשְׁלוּחַ הַמָּרַגְּלִים עַל־יִדִי יְהוֹשֵׁעַ, שֵׁהוֹסִיף עַל Yehoshua, who added to the mission of Moshe by sending (in השליחות דמשה על־יִדי זָה שִׁשׁלח (נוֹסֶף על כּלב, addition to Kaley, from the spies whom Moshe sent) also Pinchas, מָהַמָּרַגִּלִים שֵׁשַׁלַח משָה) גַם אֵת פִּינִחַסוּ, מִשַּׁבַט לֵוִי, from the tribe of Levi, the 13th tribe — numerically equal to שַׁבַט הַי"ג, בָּגִימַטְרָיַא אֵחָד 'One." (יב) According to the explanation above—that the general concept of עַל־פִּי הַמְבֹאָר לְעֵיל שֶׁבִּכְלָלוּתהָעִנָיָן דְשִׁלּוּחַ הַמְבֹאָר לַעֵיל the sending of the spies (both the spies of Moshe, and with greater (הַן בַּמֶּרַגִּלִים דְמֹשֶׁה, וְהָן (וּבָהַדְגַּשַׁה יְתֵרַה) בַּמֶּרַגִּלִים (הַן בַּמֶּרַגִּלִים בַּמֶּרַגִּלִים emphasis, those of Yehoshua) highlights the process of refining the דִיהוֹשָׁעַ) מַדְגָשָׁת הַפָּעַלַה דְבֵרוּר הַאַרֵץ גַם וּבִעָקַר מִצַּד Land particularly through the level of unity within the Jewish וְעַל־יִדֵי דַּרְגַּת הַאֲחָדוּת שֶׁבַּיִשְׂרָאֵל וּבַתּוֹרַה – יֵשׁ לְבַאֵר people and the Torah—it is also possible to explain the connection גָם הַקְשֶׁר וְהַשַּׁיָכוּת דְּפָרֲשַׁת הַמְּרַגִּלִים לְפָרָשַׁת צִיצִית: between the section of the spies and the section of Tzitzis. Beginning with an explanation of the greatness of the mitzvah of וּבָהֶקְדַם בַּאָור מַעַלַתָּה שׁל מִצְוַת צִיצִית, שֵׁשַׁעַם הֵיוֹתַה Tzitzis: even though it is a particular commandment, it is מִצְוָה פְּרָטִית, הַרֵי־הִיא שְׁקוּלָה כְּנָגֶד (וְכוֹלֶלֶת) כָּל הַמָּצְווֹת, שֶׁנָּאֱמֵר וּרְאִיתֶם אֹתוֹ וּזְכַרְתָּם אֶת כָּל מָצְוֹת ה׳ equivalent to (and includes) all the commandments, as it says, 'and you shall see it and remember all the commandments of - דְּלָכָאוֹרָה אֵינוֹ מוּבָן: כִּיוַן שֶׁהַמִּצְווֹת הֶם בִּאֹפֵן שֶׁל Hashem." Yet this is seemingly difficult: Since the mitzyos are in a הָתְחַלְּקוּת, לְהִיוֹתָם צִוּוּיִים לָאַדָם אֵיךְ לְהִתְנַהֵג בַּעוֹלָם state of division—being directives for how a person should בָּהַתָאֵם לַהָּתְחַלְּקוּת דְּהַאֲדָם וּדְהַעוֹלַם – אֵיךְ שַׁיַּךְ

conduct themselves in the world according to the division of man

Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Shlach

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and the world—how is it possible that all the commandments are included in a single, particular mitzvah?	
The explanation is that even the commandments (which are directives for man on how to behave in the world) are in essence the commandments of the Torah—Hashem's wisdom and will. Therefore, they each contain the point of Divine unity, for He and His will and His wisdom are one.	ְהַבָּאֵור בָּזֶה – שָׁגַּם הַמִּצְווֹת (צוּוּיִים לָאָדָם אֵיךְ לְהִתְנַהֵג בָּעוֹלָם) עִנְיָנָם הָאֲמִתִּי מִצְווֹת הַתּוֹרָה, חָכְמָתוֹ וּרְצוֹנוֹ שֶׁל הַקָּדוֹש־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא, וְלָכֵן יֵשׁ בָּהֶם נְקֻדַּת הָאַחְדוּת דַּה׳ אֶחָד, שֶׁהוּא יִתְבָּרַדְ וּרְצוֹנוֹ וְחָכְמָתוֹ אֶחָד.
And this point is openly revealed in the mitzvah of Tzitzis—"and you shall see it and remember all the commandments of Hashem"—because the gematria (numerical value) of "tzitzis" is 600, and with 8 strings and 5 knots it equals 613. Thus, one sees the point of unity in all details of the mitzvos—mitzvos of Hashem, mitzvos of the Torah, His will and wisdom. And from Tzitzis this unity is drawn into the other mitzvos, so that their fulfillment is not only in a way of separation and detail based on the nature of man and the world, but also from the point of unity within them—"so that you will remember and do all My commandments"—the commandments of Hashem.	ְוְעִנְיָן זֶה נִכֶּר בְּגָלוּי בְּמִצְוַת צִיצִית – וּרְאִיתֶם אֹתוֹ וּזְכַרְתֶּם אֶת כָּל מִצְוֹת ה׳ – שֻׁעַל־יְדֵי רְאִיתַ הַצִּיצִית שֻׁמִּנְיַן גִּימַטְרָיָּא שֶׁל צִיצִית שֵׁשׁ מֵאוֹת, וּשְׁמוֹנָה חוּטִים וַחֲמִשְׁה קְשָׁרִים הָבֵי הַּרְיַ״ג – רוֹאִים אֶת נְקֻדַּת הָאַחְדוּת שֶׁבְּכָל פְּרָטֵי הַמִּצְוֹת – מִצְוֹת ה׳, מִצְוֹת הַתּוֹרָה, רְצוֹנוֹ וְחָכְמָתוֹ שֶׁל הַקְּדוֹש־בָּרוּהְ־הוּא. וּמִצִּיצִית נִמְשָׁהְ גַּם בִּשְׁצְר הַמִּצְוֹת שֶׁקִיּוֹמֶם יִהְיֶה (לֹא רַק מִצֵּד דַּרְגַּת הַהְתְחַלְּקוּת שֶׁבָּהֶם בְּעֵרְה וּבְיַחֵס לְהַהִּתְחַלְּקוּת דְּהָאָדָם וּדְהָעוֹלָם, אֶלָּא) גַּם מִצֵּד נְקַדַּת הָאַחְדוּת שֶׁבָּהָם – לְמַעַן תִּקְרָה וַעֲשִׂיתֶם אֶת כָּל מִצְוֹת ה׳ שֶׁעֲשִׂיֶּת כָּל הַמִּצְוֹת הִנְּרָרוּ וַעֲשִׂיתֶם אֶת כָּל מִצְוֹת ה׳
And this is also the content of the mission of the twelve spies to explore the land (which concludes with the section of Tzitzis): that even the individual service of each tribe in refining its personal portion of the land is permeated with the point of unity within Israel and the Torah, which is above division—as is emphasized by the fact that each tribal leader went to explore the entire land, including the portions of the other tribes.	וְזֶהוּ גַּם תּּכֶן הָעִנְיָן דְּשָׁלּוּחַ י״ב הַמְּרַגְּלִים לָתוּר אֶת הָאֶרֶץ (שֶׁטִיּוּמוֹ וְחוֹתָמוֹ בְּפָרָשֵׁת צִיצִית) – שֶׁגַּם הָצְבוֹדָה הַפְּרָטִית דְּכָל שֵׁבֶט בְּבֵרוּר חֶלְקוֹ הַפְּּרָטִי בָּאָרֶץ, חַדוּרָה בְּנְקַדַּת הָאַחָדוּת שֶׁבְּיִשְׂרָאֵל וּבַתּוֹרָה שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מֵהִתְחַלְּקוּת, כַּמָּדְגָשׁ בְּכָך שֶׁהַנָּשִׂיא דְּכָל שֵׁבֶט הוֹלֵךְ לָתוּר אֶת הָאָרֶץ כֵּלָה, גַּם הַחָלָקִים דִּשְׁאָר הַשְּׁבָטִים.
(יג)	
Based on this, we also understand the lesson and directive from the sending of the spies in the service of each and every individual Jew: the emphasis on the point of unity in Israel and in the Torah.	עַל־פִי־זֶה מוּבָן גַּם הַלְמוּד וְהַהוֹרָאָה מִשְׁלּוּחַ הַמְרַגְלִים בַּעֲבוֹדַת כָּל־אֶחָד וְאֶחָד מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל – הַדְגֶשֶׁת נְקְדַּת הָאַחְדוּת שֶׁבִּיִשְׂרָאֵל וּבַתּוֹרָה:
Even the personal service of each individual Jew, as they differ from one another—including and especially in the matter of "your understanding" (the core of a person's identity), since their minds	גַם צְבוֹדָתוֹ הַפְּרָטִית שֶׁל כָּל־אֶחָד וְאֶחָד מִיִשְׂרָאֵל כְּפִי שֶׁמְחָלָקִים זֶה־מִזֶּה, כּוֹלֵל וּבִמְיִחָד בְּהָעִנְיָן דִּלְדַעְתָּהְּ" (עַקַר מְצִיאוּת הָאָדָם), שֶׁאֵין דָעוֹתֵיהֶם שֶׁווֹת

Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Shlach

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are not alike—must be imbued with the point of unity that is above differentiation.	
As this is expressed, first and foremost, in the love of Israel and the unity of Israel, where one contemplates in their understanding ("your understanding") the needs of others to assist and support in whatever they require—both spiritually and materially.	צְרִיכָה לִהִיוֹת חֲדוּרָה בִּנְקְדַּת הָאַחְדוּת שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מַהְתָחַלְקוּת, כְּפִי שֶׁמָתְבַּטִאת (לְכָל לְרֹאשׁ) בְּאַהָבַת יִשְׂרָאֵל וְאַחְדוּת יִשְׂרָאֵל, שֶׁמָתְבּוֹנֵן בְּדַעְתוֹ (לְדַעְתִּדּ") בִּצְרָכִיו שֶׁל הַזְוּלַת לַעֲזר וּלְסַיַּעַ בְּכָל הַמִּצְטָרֵךְ לוֹ, הֵן בָּרוּחָנִיוּת וְהֵן בְּגַשְׁמִיוּת
As we say in speech and with the movement of our lips (which is considered an action) at the beginning of each day before prayer: "I hereby accept upon myself the positive commandment of 'You shall love your fellow as yourself.""	וּכְפִי שָׁאוֹמְרִים בְּדָבּוּר וַעֲקִימַת שְׁפָתָיו הָוֵי מַעֲשָׂה בְּהַתְחָלַת כָּל יוֹם לִפְנֵי הַתְּפִּלֶּה: הָרֵינִי מְקַבֵּל עָלַי מִצְוַת עֶשֶׂה שֶׁל וְאָהַרָתָּ לְרַעֲךָּ כָּמוֹךָ.
More specifically—regarding the two general divisions among the Jewish people: Yissachar and Zevulun.	וּבִפְּרָטִיּוּת יוֹתֵר -בְּנוֹגַעַ לְב' הַחֲלוּקוֹת (הַכְּלָלִיּוֹת) שָׁבְּיִשְׂרָאֵל, יִשְׂכֶר וּזְבוּלוּן: שֶׁבִּישִׂרָאֵל,
In addition to the unity brought about by the fact that even those who dwell in tents fulfill the mitzvah of tzedakah, and businesspeople set times for Torah study, there must also be unity within each of these roles.	נוֹסֶף לְהָאַחְדוּת שֶׁנַּעֲשִׂית עַל־יְדֵי זֶה שֶׁגַּם יוֹשְׁבֵי אֹהֶל- מְקַיָּמִים מִצְוַת הַצְּדָקָה, וְגַם בַּעֲלֵי עֵסֶק קוֹבְעִים עִתִּים לַתּוֹרָה, יְכוֹלָה וּצְרִיכָה לְהִיוֹת הָאַחְדוּת גַּם בְּכָל אַחַת מָהַחֲלְקוֹת בָּתוֹרָה וּצְדָקָה,
For example, in tzedakah—one gives not only for his own merit, but also for the merit of others, including many Jews. There are those whom G-d has blessed with great wealth who give tzedakah on behalf of all the sons and daughters of Israel in this generation, even one or five coins for each and every Jew. May their numbers increase in Israel.	וּלְדְגָמָא: בִּצְדָקָה – שֶׁנּוֹתֵן צְדָקָה גַּם לִזְכוּתוֹ שֶׁל הַזְוּלַת, וּדְכַמָּה וְכַמָּה מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל, וְיָשְׁנָם כָּאֵלֶּה שֶׁהַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא בַּרְכָם בַּעֲשִׁירוּת מַפְלָגָה שֶׁנּוֹתְנִים צְדָקָה לִזְכוּתָם שֶׁל כָּל בְּנֵי וּבְנוֹת יִשְׂרָאֵל שֶׁבַּדּוֹר (פְרוּטָה אַחַת אוֹ חָמֵשׁ פְּרוּטוֹת עֲבוּר כָּל־אָחָד וְאַחַת ,מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל), וְהַלְוַאִי שָׁיִרְבּוּ כְּמוֹתָם בְּיִשְׂרָאֵל
In Torah—as one studies Torah also with others, even to the extent of "Raise up many students," and that the positive mitzvah of Torah applies to each individual Jew to teach all students.	וּבַתּוֹרָה - שֶׁלּוֹמֵד תּוֹרָה גַּם עִם הַזְוּלֶת, וְעַד לְאֹפֶן דְהַצְּמִידוּ תַלְמִידִים הַרְבֵּה, וְעַד שֶׁמִּצְוַת עֲשֶׂה שֶׁל תּוֹרָה עַל כָּל חָכָם וְחָכָם מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל (כָּל יָחִיד) לְלַמֵּד אָת כָּל הַתַּלְמִידִים
One can add: this point of unity in Israel and Torah is emphasized particularly in the study of Rambam (according to the custom that has spread in recent years to learn a daily portion of Rambam—three chapters a day), uniting all Jews in the study of the entire Torah (gathering the entire Oral Torah), as explained at length elsewhere.	ְוְיֵשׁ לְהוֹסִיף, שֶׁנְקְדַּת הָאַחְדוּת דְּיִשְׂרָאֵל וּדְתּוֹרָה הִיא בְּהַדְגֶשָׁה מִיחָדֶת בְּלִמּוּד הָרַמְבַּ"ם (כְּהַמִּנְהָג שֶׁנִּתְפַּשֵׁט בַּשָּׁנִים הָאַחֲרוֹנוֹת לִלְמֹד שִׁעוּר יוֹמִי בְּרַמְבַּ"ם, ג' פְּרָקִים לִיוֹם) – שֶׁכָּל בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל מִתְאַחֲדִים בְּלִמּוּד כָּל הַתּוֹרָה (מְקַבֵּץ לַתּוֹרָה שֶׁבְּעַל פָּה כַּלָּה), כְּמוֹ־ שֶׁנִּתְבָּאֵר בַּאֲרְכָּה בְּמָקוֹם־אַחֵר

Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Shlach

מְשִׂיחוֹת שַׁבָּת־בְּּרְשֵׁת שְׁלַח, מְבְרְכִים ס־הַחֹדֶשׁ מִּמוּז ה'תנש"א From the talks of Shabbos Parshas Shelach, Blessing the Month of Tammuz, 1991

And even more essentially: the unity of Israel and Torah—through the dissemination of the wellsprings of the inner dimension of Torah (the "hidden" aspect of Torah), through which the hidden unity of Israel with the hidden One of the Holy One, blessed be He, is achieved.	ְעוֹד וְעָקֶר – הָאַחְדוּת דְּיִשְׂרָאֵל וּדְתוֹרָה -שֶׁעַל־יְדֵי הָפָצַת הַמַּעְיָנוֹת דִּפְנִימִיוּת הַתּוֹרָה (סָתִים שֶׁבַּתוֹרָה, שֶׁעַל יָדָה נַעֲשִׂית הָאַחְדוּת דְּסָתִים דְּיִשְׂרָאֵל עִם סָתִים רְקָדְשָׁא בְּרִידְ־הוּא	
until these waters are spread outward to the furthest extent—something that was especially renewed in our generation, particularly in the lower half of the globe (where there was no revelation of Matan Torah), where the seat of the leader of the generation is established—my revered father-in-law, the Rebbe, the Moshe of our generation.	חוּצָה, עַד לְחוּצָה שָׁאֵין חוּצָה הֵימֶנוּ, כְּפִי שֶׁנִּתְחַדֵּשׁ בִּמְיָחָד בְּדוֹרֵנוּ זָה גַּם וּבִמְיָחָד בַּחֲצִי כַּדוּר הַתַּחְתוֹן (שֶׁבּוֹ לֹא הָיָה הַגִּלוּי דְמַתַּן־תּוֹרָה), שֶׁבּוֹ נִקְבַּע מוֹשָׁבוֹ שֶׁל נְשִׂיא הַדּוֹר, כְּבוֹד־קְדְשֵׁת מוֹרִי וְחָמִי אַדְמוֹ"ר, משֶׁה שֶׁבָּדוֹרֵנוּ	
And from there the wellsprings are spread to all corners of the world—literally—for the duration of fifty years (a jubilee = "world"), and through the increase of spreading the wellsprings outward (which already was "enough and more"), "Know the G-d of your father," "your understanding," we merit immediately that time	וּמִשֶּׁם מוּפָצִים הַמַּעְיָנוֹת בְּכֶל קַצְוַי תֵבֵל מַמֶּשׁ, וּבְמֶשֶׁךּ יוֹבֵל שָׁנִים (עֹלָם), אֲשֶׁר, עַל־יְדֵי הַהוֹסֶפָּה בַּהַפָּצַת הַמַּעְיָנוֹת חוּצָה (שֶׁכְּבָר הָיְתָה בְּאֹפֶן דְּדִי וְהוֹתֵר), דַּע אֶת "אֱלֹקֵי אָבִידִּ", לְדַעְתְּךָּ	
when the entire world will be occupied solely with knowing G-d, and therefore the Jewish people will be great sages who know hidden matters and grasp the knowledge of their Creator according to human capacity, as it is written: "For the earth will be filled with the knowledge of G-d as the waters cover the sea."	זוֹכִים תַּבֶּף וּמִיָּד לְאוֹתוֹ הַזְמֵן (שָׁ)לֹא יִהְיֶה עֵסֶק כָּל הָעוֹלֶם אֶלָּא לָדַעַת אֶת ה' בִּלְבַד, וּלְפִּיכָךְ יִהְיוּ יִשְׂרָאֵל חַבָּמִים גְדוֹלִים וְיוֹדְעִים דְּבָרִים הַסְתוּמִים וְיַשִּׂיגוּ דַּעַת בּוֹרְאָם כְּפִי כֹחַ הָאָדָם, שֶׁנֶּאֱמֵר כִּי מָלְאָה הָאָרֶץ דַּעָה אֶת ה' כַּמַיִם לַיָּם מְכַסִים.	
(יד)		
And so may it be for us—that immediately and literally, on this very day, the holy Shabbat of Parshat Shelach, the announcement from the weekly portion should be fulfilled in actuality: "Inform them that they will enter the land," and as the conclusion and seal of the haftarah: "Hashem has given all the land into our hands and also all the inhabitants of the land have melted away before us",	ְרֵכֵן תִּהְיֶה לָנוּ – שֶׁתֵּכֶף וּמִיֶּד מַמֶּשׁ, בְּיוֹם זֶה, יוֹם הַשַּׁבַּת־לִדֶשׁ פֶּרָשַׁת שְׁלַח, מִתְקַיָּמֶת בְּפְעַל מַמָּשׁ הַבְּשׁוֹרָה שֶׁבְּפָּרָשַׁת הַשָּׁבוּעַ: בְּשֵׁר לָהֶם שֵׁיִּכָּנְסוּ לָאָרָץ", וּכְסִיּוּם וְחוֹתָם הַהַפְּטוֹרָה: נָתַן ה' בְּיָדֵנוּ אֶת כָּל הָאָרֶץ ,"וְגַם נָמֹגוּ כָּל ישָׁבֵי הָאָרֶץ מִפְּנֵינוּ	

Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Shlach

מְשִׂיחוֹת שַׁבָּת־פֶּרְשַׁת שְׁלַח, מְבָרְכִים ס־הַחֹדֶשׁ תַּמוּז ה'תנש"א From the talks of Shabbos Parshas Shelach, Blessing the Month of Tammuz, 1991

- including and especially (through this) that also in the final moments of exile we stand firm on the completeness of the Land in regard to those portions of the land that have already been given by the Holy One, blessed be He, to the possession of the Children of Israel—not to return, God forbid, even one span of the Land of Israel to the nations of the world,	כּוֹלֵל וּבִמְיָחָד (עַל־יְדֵי־זָה) שֶׁגַּם בְּרְגְעֵי הַגָּלוּת - הָאַחֲרוֹנִים עוֹמְדִים בְּתְקֶף עַל שְׁלֵמוּת הָאָרֶץ בְּנוֹגַעַ לְחָלְקֵי הָאָרֶץ שֶׁכְּרָר נִתְּנוּ עַל־יְדֵי הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּהְ־הוּא לְבַעֲלוּתָם שֶׁל בְּנֵי־יִשְּׂרָאֵל שָׁלֹא לְהַחַזִיר חַס וְשָׁלוֹם אַף שַׁעַל מִשְׁטְחֵי אָרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל לְאַמּוֹת הָעוֹלָם
and all the Children of Israel come to the complete Land of Israel, full completeness: a land of ten nations (including also the lands of the Kenite, Kenizzite, and Kadmonite), which will be divided among thirteen tribes; and within the Land of Israel itself, they come to Jerusalem, the Holy City, which was not divided among the tribes, and to the Third Beis Hamikdash,	ְרָכָל בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל בָּאִים לְאָרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּשְׁלֵמוּתָהּ, שְׁלֵמוּת בְּשְׁלֵמוּת: אֶרֶץ עֶשֶׂר אמּוֹת (כּוֹלֵל גַּם אָרֶץ קֵינִי קְנִזִי וְקַדְמֹנִי) שֶׁתִּחָחַלֵּק לִי"ג שְׁבָטִים, וּבְאֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל עַצְמָה בָּאִים לִירוּשָׁלַיִם עִיר הַקּדֶשׁ שָׁלֹא הִתְחַלְקָה לִשְׁבָטִים, וּלְבֵית הַמִּקְדָּשׁ הַשְׁלִישִׁי
and there they offer (each individual) a korban todah [thanksgiving offering] for the exodus of all the Children of Israel from the imprisonment of exile, and pour the wine with all musical instruments, especially the "new song" (in masculine form) of the redemption after which there will be no more exile,	ְוְשָׁם מַקּרִיבִים (לְכָל לְרֹאשׁ) קָרְבֵּן תּוֹדָה עַל הַיְצִיאָה דְכֶל בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל מִמַּאֲסַר הַגָּלוּת, וּמְנַסְכִים הַיַּיִן בְּכָל כְּלֵי שִׁיר, וּבִפְּרָט הַשִּׁיר חָדָשׁ" (לְשׁוֹן זָכָר) דְּגָאֶלָה שָׁאֵין אַחָרִיהָ גָּלוּתיִ
and study the "new Torah" that shall go forth from Me, in such a way that no one shall teach his fellow anymore, for all will know Me, and most importantly—that all this happens in actual deed, and immediately and literally now.	ְלוֹמְדִים תּוֹרָה חֲדָשָׁה (אֲשֶׁר) מֵאָתִּי תַצֵּא בְּאֹפֶּן שָׁלֹא יְלַמְדוּ עוֹד אִישׁ אֶת רֵעֲהוּ גוֹ' כִּי כוּלָם יִדְעוּ אוֹתִי", וְעוֹד וְהוּא הָעָקָר - שֶׁכָּל זֶה נַעֲשֶׂה בְּפְעַל מַמָּשׁ, וְתַכָף וּמִיָּד מַמֵּשׁ

[NOTE: Summary

At the heart of this discourse is the episode of the spies—twelve leaders sent by Moshe to scout the Land of Israel. The Rebbe analyzes a striking Midrash: "Send for yourself—קלד—according to your understanding." This unusual phraseology hints at something deeper than a simple historical event. The Rebbe teaches that "for yourself" means that every Jew must, in their personal service, send out internal "spies"—faculties of mind and heart—to evaluate how best to conquer their own spiritual territory: the physical world and their own desires.

The Rebbe distinguishes between the spies sent by Moshe and those sent later by Yehoshua. Moshe's mission was rooted in *daas elyon*, a transcendent understanding, suitable for lofty souls, but not for the average Jew. Yehoshua's mission, however, exemplified a path that every Jew can emulate—seeking out how to refine the material world by seeing it as a place for Torah and mitzvos.

Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Shlach

מְשִׂיחוֹת שַׁבָּת־בָּּרָשַׁת שְׁלַח, מְבָּרְכִים ס־הַחֹדֶשׁ תַּמוּז ה'תנש"א

From the talks of Shabbos Parshas Shelach, Blessing the Month of Tammuz, 1991

From here, the Rebbe draws an important practical message: the ultimate purpose of divine service is not just individual perfection, but unity—achdus Yisrael, achdus haTorah, and ultimately achdus with Hashem. This includes the merging of the "Yissachar and Zevulun" roles in the Jewish people: scholars and businesspeople, spiritual and material pursuits—all unified toward the same Divine mission.

He emphasizes that love for one's fellow Jew (*Ahavas Yisrael*) is not just emotional—it must be tangible, reflected in daily action: giving tzedakah not only for oneself but also on behalf of others; learning Torah not only alone but with others; and teaching Torah to many.

He then elevates this message further by linking it to learning Rambam daily—a project he instituted to unify all Jews through study of the entire Torah—and to the dissemination of Chassidus. By spreading the inner teachings of Torah to the furthest corners of the world, we reveal the essential unity of all souls with God. This work hastens the coming of Moshiach, when all people will "know God" directly.

The conclusion of the discourse reflects intense messianic longing: just as the spies were told they would enter the Land, so too today we must believe we are about to enter the complete and expanded Land of Israel, with the full inheritance of all thirteen tribes. The Third Temple will stand in Jerusalem, which was never divided, and there we will offer offerings of thanksgiving and sing the "new song" of the final redemption.

Practical Takeaway

- 1. **Spiritual Self-Assessment**: Like Moshe's spies, we must use our intellectual faculties to assess how best to serve Hashem in our personal lives. This means not relying only on inspiration, but developing thoughtful, customized strategies for growth.
- 2. **Ahavas Yisrael in Action**: The Rebbe calls us to not just feel love for fellow Jews, but express it in tangible acts—helping them materially, spiritually, and learning with them.
- 3. **Daily Unity through Torah**: Studying Rambam daily unites Jews worldwide through a common structure of Torah learning. This effort builds *achdus* and prepares the world for redemption.
- 4. **Spread the Inner Light**: Disseminating Chassidus—Torah's innermost wisdom—to every Jew and every place reveals the core unity between God, Torah, and Israel. This work hastens Moshiach's arrival.
- 5. **Don't Compromise on Holiness**: Even in exile, we must stand firm on the integrity of Eretz Yisrael—both its physical boundaries and its spiritual sanctity.

Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Shlach

מִשִׂיחוֹת שַׁבָּת־בָּּרָשַׁת שְׁלַח, מְבָרְכִים ס־הַחֹדֶשׁ תַּמּוּז ה'תנש"א

From the talks of Shabbos Parshas Shelach, Blessing the Month of Tammuz, 1991

6. **Redemptive Awareness**: We are living on the threshold of redemption. The belief that we will imminently enter the complete Land of Israel with the Third Temple must fuel our energy, joy, and mission-focus today.

Chassidic Story

In the early 1980s, shortly after the Rebbe launched the global campaign to study Rambam daily, some Chassidim approached him, concerned. They questioned how realistic it was to ask every Jew—regardless of background or ability—to commit to learning three chapters of Rambam daily.

The Rebbe responded firmly but gently: "When something is true for the entire Jewish people, it must be within reach of the entire Jewish people. I would never ask something that doesn't belong to *every* Jew. Rambam belongs to everyone."

Shortly thereafter, a Jewish man who had little connection to Torah observed the Rebbe's encouragement of Rambam study and, out of curiosity, began reading the Mishneh Torah in English translation. He was captivated by its clarity and comprehensiveness and soon began keeping mitzvos more carefully. He would later describe the Rambam as "the bridge between my Jewish soul and my everyday life."

This story captures the heart of the discourse: that Torah—especially its inner dimension—must be accessible to all. The mission is not only for the elite. Every Jew is part of this redemptive march forward, and every act of unity, of Torah, of kindness helps bring that final moment just a little closer.

Source: This story has been documented in the recollections of Rabbi Y. Gordon and others involved in the early stages of the Rambam campaign. It reflects both public talks and private correspondence of the Rebbe during that period. **END NOTE**]